THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

Organization · Education · Co-operation

Winnipeg, Man. *February 12, 1919* *$1.50 per Year*

CHORE TIME

Circulation over 55,000 weekly

A WORD TO THE WISE

The editors hope you enjoy reading The Guide. This year will see many important improvements made. We can promise you and subscribers many new, unusual and interesting features, a constant bettering of our service.

During the next few years Canada must solve the trying problems that will have resulted from the great war. The equitable solution of the reconstruction difficulties will determine the status of western agriculture—as to whether our prairies will be dotted with prosperous farms or the industry stifled by placing upon it an unequal portion of the war burden of debt that has been created. Every farmer should keep posted—The Guide should be a weekly visitor in every farm home during this period.

Back numbers of The Guide cannot be supplied. Send in your renewal promptly to avoid missing a single issue.

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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

"Equal Rights to All and Special Privileges to None."

A Weekly Journal for Progressive Farmers.

The Guide is absolutely owned and controlled by the organized farmers — entirely independent and not one dollar of political, religious, or special interest money is invested in it.

Published under the auspices and employed as the official organ of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association and the United Farmers of Alberta.

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No discounts for time or space on any class of advertising. All changes of copy and new matter must reach us eight days in advance of date of publication to insure insertion. Reading notice advertisements are marked "Advertisement." No advertisements for patent medicines, liquor, mining stock, or extravagantly worded real estate will be accepted. We believe, through careful inquiry that every advertisement in The Guide is signed by trustworthy persons. We will take it as a favor if any of our readers will advise us promptly should they have any reason to doubt the reliability of any person or firm who advertises in The Guide.

Applications for Seed Grain

Applications for seed grain in organized districts, either patented or unpatented land, should be made to the Secretary of the Municipality. The Municipalities, after receiving deposits from farmers applying for seed, will place these orders either locally or with the Dominion Seed Purchasing Commission. The farmers residing in unorganized districts, whether patented or unpatented land, should send their orders direct to the office of the Weeds and Seed Commission of the province in which they reside, who will take the applications and place the orders.

How to Obtain Credit to Purchase Seed Grain

If the land is patented and mortgaged, applications should be made to the Loan Company holding such mortgaged the security of such farmers will already been made with the mortgage companies whereby they have agreed to supply seed to deserving mortgage owners.

If the land is patented and mortgaged the security of such farmers will likely be sufficiently attractive and the local bank will advance cash to buy the seed requirements. If not, it might be possible to negotiate with one of the loan companies who make it their business to loan money on farm lands.

If the land is unpatented, application should be made to the Weeds and Seed Branch of the Provincial Department of Agriculture for blank seed forms to be filled in before a Commissioner for Oaths and returned to the provincial office.

If you cannot buy seed grain in your own district and you do not find it convenient to order through the Secretary of the Municipality, you might club your order with your neighbor's, so as to make up a carload, and send your application direct to the Dominion Seed Purchasing Commission, Post office Building, Regina, Sask. All orders for seed are filled by this Commission and shipped with sight-draft attached to the bill of lading.—Advertisement.

Norman Lambert, secretary of the Canadian Council of Agriculture, is at present in Europe watching developments in connection with the peace conference. Mr. Lambert will contribute a series of letters giving first-hand impressions of the situation as it develops. The first of these appears in this issue.

The argument that a reduction of the tariff would be fatal to small industries is consistently advanced by protectionists. Protection has certainly been fatal to a large number of them. Read what Roderick McKenzie, vice-president of the Canadian Council of Agriculture, has to say on the subject under the heading "Small Manufacturers Crippled."

Two weeks ago The Guide published an article by W. C. McKillican, on rotations. This was based on results obtained on the Brandon Experimental Farm, and was, we are sure, of great value to those farming under conditions approximating those of central Manitoba. However, the West is so big that farm practices recommended for one set of conditions may not be applicable in all districts. At the Lacombe, Alta., Experimental Farm, for instance, the inclusion of corn in the rotation has not been found practicable. In northern sections a larger proportion of coarse grains are grown than on the open prairie. For such strictly mixed farming sections G. H. Hutton, until recently superintendent of the Experimental Farm at Lacombe, has done valuable work on rotations. His recommendations along this line are found on page 9.

L. S. Herron, ably edits the Nebraska Union Farmer, the official organ of the organized farmers of that state. In this issue appears the first of two articles on the farmers' movement with which he is identified. Mr. Herron is a close student of the movement in Western Canada. His articles will give Guide readers a good idea of the work that is being accomplished by their brother farmers in the South-western States.

Political Action was decided upon by both the Manitoba and Edmonton conventions. Suggestions for making the decision effective in the field of Dominion legislation are given in "Making Marked Ballots Count," by Colin H. Murnall, who has had much to do in bringing the matter of political action to the fore in Manitoba.

"Loyalty to the Farmers' Movement" is the subject of an interesting article on the Farm Women's Club page, by Mrs. Parlby, president of the U.F.W.A. It applies as well to the men members of the various associations as well as women. If you want to know what that loyalty means, read this interesting article.

The Resolution re Nursing, which the U.F.W.A. passed to alleviate the lack of medical facilities in remote rural sections of our prairie country appears on the Country-woman page of this issue. The attitude of the Graduate Nurses Association towards the need that exists today for trained women in midwifery is given in their opposition to the resolution passed by the U.F.W.A.

A good type of work-bench for the farmer is described and illustrated on page 41 of this issue. It is simple in construction and very useful in the workshop. A simple bag holder is described on page 18.

Dr. S. S. Bland announces that he has consented to supply the pulpit of Broadway Church, Toronto, March to June, inclusive. His course after that, he states, is indefinite. He will still continue his articles on "The Deeper Life" each week in The Guide.

Farmers should address their business correspondence to the firm with which they are doing business and not to individual employees or members of the firm. A case came in hand recently in which a farmer complained of not receiving repairs for his threshing machine of which he was in urgent need. It appeared on investigation that the farmer's letter had been addressed personally to the manager of the firm, and as the manager was away on holiday the letter had remained unopened on his desk.

If a farmer wishes to have his business attended to by some particular man of the firm, he should simply mark on the top of his letter, inside, "Attention Mr. So-and-So." When the letter is opened, if the party named is in the office it will go to him for his attention. If he happens to be away, however, the matter would receive the attention of some other member of the firm, pending the return of the party named.

You do not have to be a Shareholder to do business with the United Grain Growers Limited. Our service is open to every farmer. Farmers by the tens of thousands who are not shareholders know that they do better for themselves by dealing with this Company

Meet Springtime Half Way—Be Ready!

U.G.G. Buggies Are Best

Honesty of construction; finest of materials and workmanship; and elegance in design and finish have placed the stamp of approval on the entire line of U.G.G. Buggies.

The single illustration shown on B-14 "Manual," which is in every way worthy of being a leader. Has rustic-corner body, extra wide side seat, with leather spring cushions and back. Body, shafts, seat, gear, throughout green. Price, F.O.B. Winnipeg, $168.00; Regina or Saskatoon, $164.00; Calgary, $165.00.

OUR NEW 1919 CATALOG gives a detailed description of this and MANY other styles of Buggies and Wagons, with a wide range of authentic prices. A copy of this Catalog is your passport, and one step nearer to a true guide to buying. Let our expert you of other things you may be interested in.

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of the

U.G.G.

1919

Catalog

is now ready

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upon request

A Post Card

WILL REMIND IT AND BE SURE TO STATE ANY PARTICULAR LINES YOU ARE INTERESTED IN.

A BOOK THAT WILL GIVE YOU THE U.G.G. HABIT.

More than a Hundred Pages

Filled to overflowing with the hundred-and-one things that are found necessary for the farmer to buy from day to day, and all at prices, quality considered, that will prove money-saving.

Guaranteed Harness

With the knowledge that only the highest of leathers and the best of materials and fittings are used in the construction of U.G.G. Harness, we can safely give such a our unqualified guarantee.

Farm Team Plow Harness

The above illustration shows our B-17 Farm Team Plow Harness, which is one of the best of its kind, and a remarkable value at the price. It is heavy, and generally well-made of best materials and reliable workmanship. Price: F.O.B. Winnipeg, Regina, Saskatoon, or Calgary, $94.40.

OUR NEW 1919 CATALOG gives a detailed description of this set of Harness, besides giving eight pages to a large variety and richly assortment of other Harness and Saddlery Hardware.

The "Splitstone"

U.G.G. Potato Planter

The "Splitstone" Potato Planter sold by the United Grain Growers Limited is known in every potato-growing district on the continent. It will not only plant your potatoes, but it will plant them in a way that will give you the biggest possible yield.

If you are potato farming to any considerable extent, you cannot afford to be without a reliable planter. It saves time and labor, besides giving you an increased yield that will more than pay for the machine. It is already sold and will give reliable service for many years.

Price, with covering disc, spike and plate, weight 800 lbs.: Winnipeg, $[illegible]; Regina or Saskatoon, $[illegible]; Calgary, $[illegible].

OUR NEW 1919 CATALOG also illustrates and describes the U.G.G. "Splitstone" Potato Sprayer and Potato Digger. These machines should be added to your potato machinery equipment.

Seed Drills

The Only Drill with Automatic Power Lift and Power Pressure

The only Drill with Automatic Power Lift and Power Pressure—the greatest improvement made on grain drills during the past quarter-century. Farmers will appreciate this time and labor-saving device, which is only one of many features fully described and beautifully illustrated in colors in the new U.G.G. 1919 Catalog which is now ready for distribution. You will also find in this Catalog a table of prices on these Seed Drills and attachments that proves the advantage of co-operation with the U.G.G. Your copy of the Catalog is ready. Fill out the Coupon and mail it today.

Going to Build?

Consult with the U.G.G.

No matter what your requirements may be the Company can be of co-operative service and saving to you in the handling of your orders for any of the following building materials:—

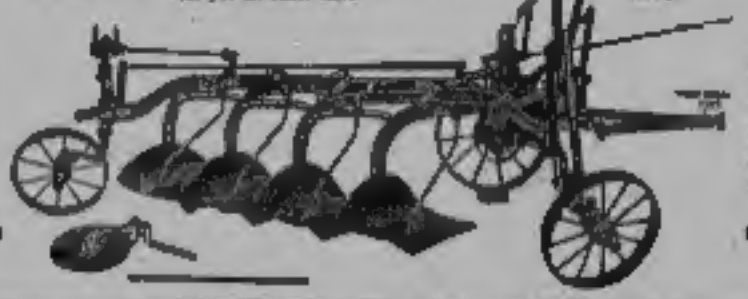
Lumber	Paint
Shingles	Windows
Building Paper	Screens
Lime	Interior Mouldings
Cement	Plumbing
Plaster	Metal Roofing
Nails	Metal Siding
Ceiling Plush	Eve Troughing

And many other lines that we will need to buy.

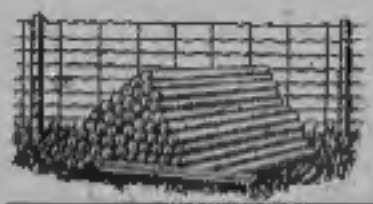
OUR NEW 1919 CATALOG tells of the many advantages of having United Grain Growers Limited—how we can save money for you—how we further help the farm—how we return your hard earned cash—and many other things that you should know.

U.G.G. Light Tractor Plows

Made in a variety of styles and sizes to suit Tractors of any kind or horse-power. Let the U.G.G. NEW Catalog tell you all about them.



Our 1919 Catalog shows a line of Tractor Hang and Bulky Plows



Paints—Oils—Greases

With Spring comes the call for painting up—also machine oils, greases, oiling and painting. The selection of the proper kinds and quality requires technical knowledge.

United Grain Growers Limited handle only the best quality Paints and Lubricants. In buying, you must depend greatly upon the advice and experience of the company selling it.

OUR NEW 1919 CATALOG gives you much information on this subject. It will prove of a guide to you, and save us as well proper kinds to buy, and be the advice you should be asked to give.

Barb Wire—Fencing

United Grain Growers Limited handle only the best-quality "Lyons," and the popular "Glidden" Barb Wire, as they are recognized everywhere as the best makes.

We handle large quantities of Barb Wire and our stocks are invariably complete, as either straight cut lengths or coiled wire, containing Barb Wire and other styles of Fencing.

OUR NEW 1919 CATALOG shows many styles of Fencing for every purpose, also Farm Gates, Field Gates, Walk Gates, and the many accessories that go with them. Write for a copy, and will find it an interesting book to have in your possession.

FOR CATALOG, SPECIAL INFORMATION OR PRICES, ADDRESS THE U.G.G. AT BRANCH NEAREST TO YOU.

UNITED GRAIN GROWERS LTD.

WINNIPEG REGINA SASKATOON CALGARY EDMONTON

The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, February 12, 1919

The Struggle

Indications all point to a political and economic struggle in Canada in the very near future. The organized farmers have demanded that the economic burden which they are forced to carry for the benefit of the protected manufacturers must be lifted from their shoulders. The organized manufacturers have replied with specious arguments, but their reply means that they do not propose to yield one iota on the tariff. They have enjoyed the tariff for many years at the expense of the farmers and other consumers and they propose to keep on enjoying it. The issue is very clearly joined.

On the one side there will not be chiefly the organized farmers representing the agricultural industry of Canada. The farmers in their organizations number approximately 120,000 in the four provinces. Their chief strength is economic necessity and the moral soundness of their cause. Politically, the farmers have never in the past shown any great wisdom. They have allowed themselves to be divided between the Grit and Tory parties while the privileged interests have controlled both parties and have, therefore, been able to take toll off of the farmer no matter how he voted. The farmers, through their organizations, have progressed rapidly and are less bound by party ties than ever in the past. In Manitoba and Alberta they have definitely declared for political action.

On the other side in the struggle will be the organized manufacturers supported very largely by the big financial interests. In number their organization is very small, but they have money in millions at their disposal. Reports are to the effect that the protected interests are organizing with more thoroughness than ever before. They are engaging the best brains in Canada to carry on their campaign. They are endeavoring to educate the people of Canada and show them the value and benefit of the protective tariff. This is quite a legitimate effort, but the manufacturers are not depending solely upon their educational work. They have already a good grip on the political situation. In the present government at Ottawa, the majority of the cabinet are high protectionists and undoubtedly the government will be supported by the manufacturers' campaign funds. There will be a tremendous effort made to divide the farmers between the two old parties and to trim them as has been done so successfully in the past.

There is only one possible hope for the farmers; they must "hang together or hang separately." If the farmers have sufficient political sense to present a united front and stand shoulder to shoulder they can win out against all the money the protected interests can produce. But the farmers must forget that they are or have been Grits or Tories; they must nominate and elect their own candidates, who can be depended upon to fight for a square deal. The situation is now clearly before the farmers. It is up to them to decide. They can take it easy and let the protected interests run the country, or they can join forces in the fight and try to save themselves and their families from the grasp of the privileged interests.

For Dominion-wide Prohibition

At their recent annual convention in Brandon, the Manitoba Grain Growers put themselves on record with so uncertain sound in favor of Dominion legislation designed to provide as soon as possible full prohibition of the manufacture, importation and sale of intoxicants in Canada. The liquor interests in our own country are immensely powerful; they have organized for a determined effort, in which money will not be spared, to withstand the sweep of prohibition legislation. The victory of the nation-wide prohibition in the United States last week is the greatest defeat the liquor interests have thus far suffered in any country.

There should be stringent Dominion legislation of the character demanded at the Brandon convention prohibiting the manufacturing of intoxicants in Canada and closing our country's frontiers, including the ocean gateways, against this deadly enemy of the welfare of the Canadian people. Only in this way can the peace and safety of our country be safeguarded effectually against the misery and human wreckage caused by intoxicants.

The liquor trade still having a legalized standing in Quebec, that province is a base of supplies from which intoxicants are illicitly carried into the other provinces, which have prohibition on their statute books. The hope that the legislation of the Dominion Parliament outlawing such shipments would make an end of that evil has not been realized.

A prohibitory law was passed at the last session of the Quebec Legislature, to come into operation on May 1 next. The liquor interests have mobilized all their power against its coming into operation. The correspondent of the Montreal Star at the capital of that province writes that from information gathered in Quebec government circles it may be counted upon as certain that the province will not be made "bone dry" on May 1. "Men invariably consulted on any big question," he adds, "hold the view that the law will be modified." He says further that "the fighting class of the wets have big influential backing." Of course they have. There are immense fortunes to be made out of intoxicants.

Dominion prohibition is the only way of dealing adequately with this evil. Write to your member of parliament and urge him to give his support to the resolution adopted by the convention at Brandon.

The Prussian Spirit

The signs of the times indicate that the Prussian spirit is not by any means confined to Germany. There are evidences of it right here in Canada. Two weeks ago the executive committee of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, at Toronto, issued an official reply to the tariff demands of the Farmers' Platform. The sum and substance of their declaration was against any reduction of the tariff. They are determined to keep the tariff just as high as possible, as long as they have the power to do so. They are depending upon their great wealth and their influence in parliament to maintain the protective tariff.

The Canadian Industrial Reconstruction Association, of which Sir John Willison is the president and chief spokesman, is a Canadian Manufacturers' Association organization. Its purpose is to educate public opinion in favor of protection, and it is spending barrels of money in its campaign. This is a most legitimate method of propaganda work. If by open and above board methods, the protectionists can convince the Canadian people that protective tariff is a good thing, it is quite legitimate for them to do so.

But in the last issue of Industrial Canada, official organ of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, owned and published by the C.M.A., the true policy of "frightfulness" is exposed. Prominently displayed in the January issue of Industrial Canada, the editor publishes the following statement:—

> **Supporting Trouble-making Publications**
>
> If advertisers persist in "bus[illegible]tion," the net effect of which is [illegible] undermine the whole fabric of bu[illegible] are unpatriotic and disloyal and [illegible] be credited with business gumg[illegible] the end if unworthy, incendi[illegible] making publications gain the [illegible] will make enough converts to re[illegible] whole fabric of business."

This statement, which is under[illegible] proved by the executive comm[illegible] Canadian Manufacturers' Associ[illegible] true Prussian policy of "frightful[illegible] simply means that Canadian man[illegible] who put their advertisements in [illegible] Growers' Guide, or other papers [illegible] port the organized farmers in the [illegible] for lower tariff, are branded as "[illegible] and disloyal." In other words, [illegible] ers at the head of the C.M.A. [illegible] attempt to kill off, or strangle the [illegible] dares to oppose them. They are g[illegible] to frighten every journal that [illegible] low tariff. This new policy of "frightfulness" is in accord wi[illegible] ment made in Winnipeg a few ye[illegible] the secretary of the Canadian [illegible] turers' Association, when he de[illegible] the association could, if it wante[illegible] alyze the industries of Canada an[illegible] large portion of its population to [illegible] of starvation.

Fortunately for Canada, the majo[illegible] the manufacturers of this country [illegible] dominated by such a Prussian junk[illegible] They do not believe in the rule of [illegible] vocated by some of their leaders. [illegible] more, thousands of the smaller manufac[illegible] ers are learning that the protective tar[illegible] a handicap rather than an advantage [illegible] them.

It would be well for those protectionists possessed of the Prussian instinct to remember that the organized farmers have at their command a power of destruction far greater than that possessed by the manufacturers. It is the purchasing power of the farmers of Canada that keeps the bulk of our manufacturing industries in existence. If the organized farmers, driven to desperation by the Prussian attitude of the protectionists, should determine to purchase only foreign-made articles until the tariff is reduced, they would change the tune of some of the junker clique. The organized farmers have this mighty power in their hands, and they are not slaves to be ground down by the Prussian spirit, nor intimidated by the Prussian policy of "frightfulness." If the protectionist junkers think that they own Canada body and soul and can stamp out all opposition to their views, they have made a mistake. They will raise up an equally determined spirit with greater power for reprisal than they have ever dreamed of.

Tractors on Free List

It is announced from Ottawa, on February 2, that the government, by order-in-council, has ordered that gasoline farm tractors, costing less than $1,400 at the point of shipment, shall remain on the free list until February 7, 1920. Thus the big fight on the tractor tariff has been settled for another year at least. It indicates clearly that there are some members of the Dominion government with backbone enough to stand up for the rights of the farmers. When parliament

sects, this order-in-council should be made law, permanently.

Another order-in-council gives the manufacturers of small tractors in Canada the privilege of bringing in their raw material and their repairs practically free of duty. This latter order has been long overdue. It is not fair, nor business-like, to make the manufacturer pay duty on his raw material and place his finished product on the free list. The manufacturer who has no protection on his finished article should be able to buy his raw material wherever he can buy the cheapest.

...ult of this order-in-council, leaving ...on the free list is that the organized ...have won the first ground in the ...t. They can win the others if they ... and stand together. They must ...d to see, when the next election ...t they elect to parliament, candi... will stand by the Farmers' Plat... time.

...ing Reform Advocated

...a very considerable feeling among ...rs of the prairie provinces that the ... banks are not rendering the ser... the agricultural industry to which ...ted. This feeling has manifested ...arious ways in the past few years. ...mber of farmers consider that the ... devoted in too great a measure ...velopment of the commercial indus... country. There is a feeling that ...offices of the banks are too far away ... farmers, and that in many cases ... managers are either inexperienced ... too severe restrictions from the ...ce. This feeling has manifested ... Manitoba by the organization of ...redit societies, which are spreading ...e province. In Alberta, at the U.F.A. ...ntion last month, the banking question ...e of the chief subjects of discussion. ... principal speakers were J. W. ...ice-president of the U.F.A., and ...e governor of the State of Kansas, who ...e in favor of State banks, and Vere ...Brown, superintendent of the Bank of ...merce, who gave an exposition of the ...dian banking system. At the con... ...sion of the discussion the following reso...ution was passed by the convention:—

> Whereas, the present system of chartered banks is not able to meet satisfactorily the credit requirements of the agricultural industry;
>
> Therefore be it resolved, that the convention recommends in the interests of agricultural development that the present banking system be supplemented by a system of banks, created by the provincial government which government shall have plenary power to create, register and control, with minimum requirements of $10,000 paid-up capital, and with power to take deposits;
>
> And further, we recommend that the Bank Act of Canada be amended to give the provincial legislatures full power to issue charters for banks as are here described.

There is a lot of room for improvement in the service which the banks are rendering the farmers in this country. The future of agriculture in the West depends in a very great measure upon the credit extended by the banks. If this service is not satisfactorily rendered, undoubtedly the agitation for banking reform will steadily increase. The chartered banks of Canada have been given privileges by parliament probably greater than those enjoyed by the banking system of any other country under the sun. In return, the farmers are perfectly justified in demanding the best service it is possible to render. It is significant that the Western Retail Lumbermen's Association's meeting in Calgary at the same time the U.F.A. was in session, passed a resolution advocating bank reform practically along the same lines as that demanded by the U.F.A.

To Safeguard Against Swindlers

The purchase of Victory Bonds by more than a million individual purchasers in Canada, ninety-nine out of a hundred of whom had never before bought a bond, a share, or a security of any kind, has not only had educational value in regard to thrift, but has made it likely that a good many Canadians will be ready to invest savings in other issues.

This makes it necessary that there should be every possible safeguard for unsuspecting people against the wiles of the financial sharks who since the close of hostilities have been increasingly busy. Some of the activities of swindlers operating in the north-western States, who plan to operate also in Western Canada, have been described in the Business and Finance Department of The Guide in recent issues.

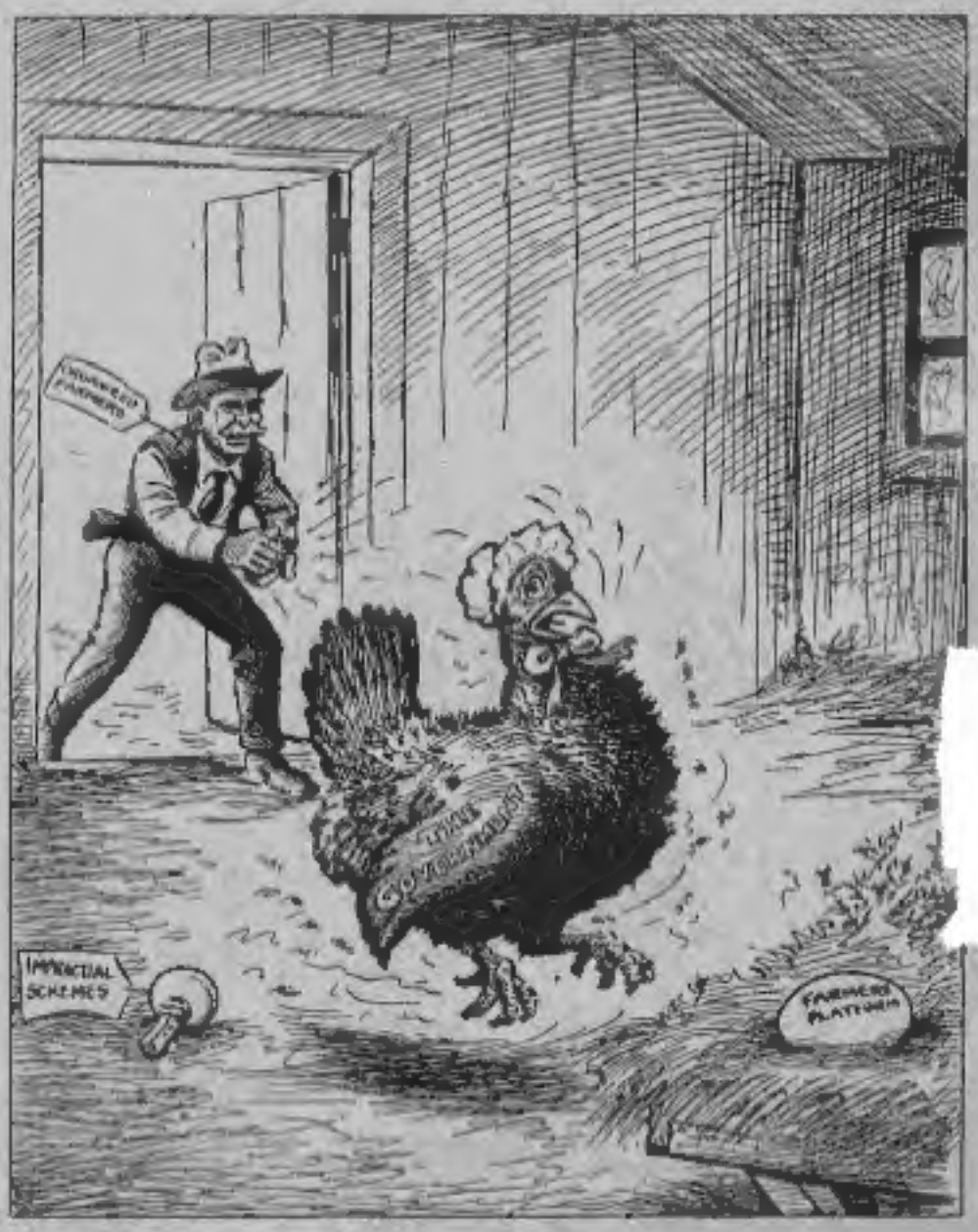
Sir Thomas White, Minister of Finance, suggests that the several provincial governments should take action for the protection of the public against such swindlers. The problem of how to provide such protection is not a simple one; but that is no reason why every possible effort should not be made to deal with it.

A Disgraceful Exhibition

At a public meeting in Toronto, on February 4, Lieut.-Col. J. A. Currie, a protectionist member of the house of commons, is quoted in the press as making the following remarks:—

> A certain type of journalists are rocking the boat and calling for free trade in Canada. It's a funny thing, but the people who have always talked pacifism and pro-Germanism are always talking free trade in Canada. If the war was not over, I should call this free trade agitation pro-Germanism.

Currie is one of those gentlemen who helped to defeat the reciprocity agreement in 1911, on loyalty cry and the "no truck or trade with the Yankees" slogan. Many protectionists would like mighty well to raise the loyalty cry today against the organized farmers for demanding tariff reduction. But that cry has been effectually silenced. The farmers of Canada demonstrated their loyalty during the war so completely that even the Currie type dare not challenge it. Furthermore, the protectionists, or many of them, profited largely by munition orders from the United States government. The Canadian government borrowed money for war purposes in New York city. "Truck and trade with the Yankees" is absolutely necessary and will continue to grow. Reduction of the tariff is inevitable. The protectionists in Canada must wake up to that fact. They cannot expect to hold the Canadian market by the tariff. They must adopt modern methods and modern enterprise, and if they do, they can hold the Canadian market profitably against all competition without the aid of the tariff.



FARMER: "GET UPON THE NEXT. YOU CAN'T BATCH THAT BOOB-EROR."

Small Manufacturers Crippled

The Effect of the "National Policy" has been to Build Up Big Mergers at the Expense of Smaller Concerns---By R. McKenzie

CANADA has a land area of 3,500,000 square miles, with a population of 8,000,000. That is only slightly over two persons per square mile. Included in this area are hundreds of millions of acres of unused arable land fit to produce food, huge deposits of mineral wealth awaiting development, large tracts of valuable forests, and an immense latent wealth in salt and fresh water fisheries. In addition, nature endowed Canada with a system of water powers to facilitate the development of her resources, such as no other country possesses. With so much natural wealth suggested to her for development for the use of her people, it would seem a sound national policy to bend every energy to utilize those natural resources and to remove any obstacle, natural or artificial, that might be a hindrance in accomplishing that purpose.

Nature has treated us bountiously, has given us a heritage that few countries possess. Can we be justly accused of overlooking and neglecting the bounties of nature while wasting our energies in trying to build a nation by methods which are out of accord with the provision made by, and the intent of, the Creator who destined this huge territory to be the habitation of a virile and progressive people. One would naturally think the settling and populating of these vast agricultural lands so as to make them productive, and the developing of the resources of the mines, forests and fisheries to make this huge reservoir of latent wealth a liquid asset available for the use and needs of the people, would receive the first consideration of our government. The contrary, however, is what has happened.

A Mistaken National Policy

Forty years ago the Canadian government inaugurated a national policy which had for its avowed purpose, not the development of these bounties of nature, but the building up of centres of population by establishing manufacturing industries under the guise of giving employment to labor and affording markets for agricultural products. They attempted to obtain that ideal by surrounding the country with a tariff wall against imports of the necessary material and tools of production for exploiting the natural resources, thus creating an excessive overhead charge on all industries having to do with the development of our mines, forests and fisheries, as well as all production of wealth from our agricultural lands. This creation of an abnormal overhead charge absolutely interfered with the conversion of those natural resources into liquid assets. In other words, the tribute which natural industries were made to pay the manufacturing industries in urban centres made the development of our natural resources so unprofitable and unproductive that the people who had been brought into the country at great expense of the government were forced into urban centres where living was made more attractive for them.

During the early days of the national policy its blighting effect on the development of industries was not so apparent. Manufacturers, stimulated by customs duties, became numerous. On account of competition with one another they sold their products at competitive prices. Being protected, however, from outside competition they found it to their advantage to amalgamate their interest, thus removing competition from among themselves.

Big Fish Eat Up the Little Ones

Fred W. Field, writing in the Annual Review of the Monetary Times, January, 1912, says, "During recent years a new economic factor has made its appearance in Canada, which was brought about by the consummation of a comparatively large number of industrial amalgamations. The number of industrial mergers negotiated from January, 1909, to December 1, 1912, was 58. The aggregate authorized capitalization, including bonds of these mergers, was $456,935,266. The 58 amalgamations absorbed 248 individual companies."

Mr. Field goes on to say, "the facts and figures above illustrate the growing extensiveness of the tendency to amalgamate. Operations have not been confined to one or a few classes of commodities—soap, cereal, asbestos, bread, flour, milk, cars, leather, lumber, cement dry fish, carriages, knits and nuts, steel, coal, ice, felts, shoes, furs, paint, jewelry. Arrangements have also been made between navigation, light and power, breweries, canning, box trade, and other companies. These instances are sufficient to exemplify the widespread nature of the new factor in our commercial and financial progress which is slowly painting a new economic map of the Dominion."

Where the Immigrants Went

Contemporaneous with the adoption of the national policy, the government, at great expense entered into a vigorous immigration policy for the purpose of peopling and tendering productive agricultural lands, especially the vast area of prairie lands west of the Great Lakes, then made accessible by the construction of the C.P.R. Much attention was also given to furnishing labor to develop our forests, mines and other natural resources. According to the annual reports of the Minister of the Interior, 3,272,865 immigrants were brought into the country between the years 1897 and 1915, special attention being given to bringing in farmers, farm laborers and mechanics. In fact, during the latter years of the period all but farmers and farm laborers were discouraged from coming to the country.

Special attention was given to the development of the prairie lands. During that period patents were issued for 51,887,000 acres of land in the three prairie provinces to homesteaders. That means over 300,000 farmers on 160-acre farms, yet notwithstanding the fertility of the soil and the facility with which prairie land can be brought under cultivation, due to the overhead cost imposed on production, farming was found so unattractive and unprofitable that large numbers abandoned their farms and found their way to towns and cities where conditions were made more attractive and profitable through the artificial privileges granted to urban industry. To such an extent had this stroking of people from the farm to the city taken place that the census of 1911 indicates that only 180,000 farmers occupying 100 acres or over were in the three prairie provinces at that time, and the decrease of the farm population of the older provinces was even more marked.

Withering Effect of the "National Policy"

An analysis of the postal census of manufactures for 1916 reveals many interesting facts as to the withering effect the present national policy has on the development of manufacturing establishments in Canada. The census of 1911 gives the number of manufacturing establishments in Canada as 19,218 and the census of 1916 as 21,306 establishments as being in existence in 1915. A closer analysis reveals the further fact that the census of 1911 only took account of establishments employing five hands and over, while 1916 enumerate all establishments employing under five hands. The facts are that the number of establishments employing five hands and over in 1915 was only 15,095, as compared with 19,218 in 1910. It is significant that this decrease in the number of establishments was largely in concerns having to do with the finishing of the raw product of our natural resources. For instance, as compared to 1910 there was a decrease of saw-mills and shingle-mills from 3,498 to 1,887 in 1915. Sash, door and planing mills decreased from 859 to 661; boat and canoe building establishments from 120 to 83; brick and tile yards from 399 to 330; small flour and grist mills from 1,141 to 644. Other decreases were due to the amalgamation of establishments in the same line of business, such as agricultural implements, from 77 to 58; woolen mills 87 to 52; cotton mills from 26 to 20, and so on. Another most illuminating fact is the reduction of the output of small concerns as between 1910 and 1915. The census bulletin classifies the various industries in eight groups.

Percentage of Establishments, Grouped According to Output

The output of the establishments in each of these groups, and the percentage of the total number of establishments which fall into each one is as follows:—

Output	Percentage of total number
Under $25,000	[illegible]
Over $ [illegible] but under $ [illegible]	[illegible]
Over [illegible] but under [illegible]	[illegible]
Over [illegible] but under [illegible]	[illegible]
Over [illegible] but under [illegible]	[illegible]
Over [illegible] but under [illegible]	[illegible]
Over [illegible] but under [illegible]	[illegible]
Over [illegible] but under [illegible]	[illegible]

Continued on page [illegible]

NEW BOARD OF THE UNITED FARMERS OF ALBERTA.

Front row, seated, reading from left to right: P. Baker, Penola, vice-president; Mrs. Rose Delahaye; Mrs. Carr, Birdsholme; H. W. Wood, Carstairs, president; Mrs. Walter Parker, president U.F.W.A.; W. D. Trego, Gleichen; Miss Sheppard, Edmonton, director for district of South.
Middle row, standing, reading from left to right: G. A. Forster, Nainby, for Bow River; Charles H. Harris, Orion, for Medicine Hat; George S. Hunt, Crossfield, for East and West C[illegible]; Lawrence Peterson, Barnwell, for Lethbridge; F. W. Smith, Sedgewick, for Victoria; H. Greenfield, Westlock; W. F. Reeder, for West Edmonton.
Back row, standing, reading from left to right: A. Kate, Sun Accord, for East Edmonton; E. E. Spencer, Edgerton, for Battle River; E. Higginbotham, secretary of U.F.A.; Sloane, Carley, for McLeod; George F. Hunt, Wainwright, for Strathcona; Joseph Shaffer, Giles, for Red Deer. The new members of the Directorate are: Messrs. Hunt, Greenfield, Reeder, Peterson and Sloane.

Canadian Mission in London

Busy Time in the Old City in Preparation for the Peace Conference---By Norman Lambert

LONDON, England, January 9.—The work of the Canadian Mission in London, up till now, has assumed a three fold form. First and foremost, the question of representation at the Peace conference in Paris, and the lines of policy which shall be adopted by Great Britain and the overseas dominions at the conference, have occupied the minds of our own ministers as well as those of Britain and the other nations within the Empire. Secondly, the Canadian ministers have been very busy conferring with Sir Edward Kemp in connection with the problem of demobilizing, and returning to Canada, the larger portion of our overseas forces, together with their dependants who are resident on this side of the Atlantic ocean. Thirdly and lastly, there has been the important work of the Trade Mission of which Lloyd Harris is the head.

While the activities of the Canadian Mission thus far can be classified into these three divisions, there has been a general participation and understanding by all the members of the mission, in each branch of the work. At the offices of the War Cabinet, No. 2 Whitehall Gardens, with historic ground all around them, the Canadian ministers, the members of the Trade Mission and their respective staffs have been at work since the end of November. Sir Robert Borden, Sir George Foster, Hon. A. L. Sifton and Hon. H. J. Doherty occupy the fourth floor of the War Cabinet offices. On the third and second floors of these offices, L. C. Christie, of the Department of External Affairs, and Colonel O. M. Biggar, of the Department of Militia, at Ottawa, are located, and also Lloyd Harris, F. P. Jones, R. J. Young and Capt. Armstrong, of the Trade Mission. Dr. J. W. Robertson, representing the department of agriculture, shares an office with John W. Dafoe who has charge of the Bureau of Public Information attached to the mission. F. M. Draper, the representative of labor, has been spending most of his time outside of Whitehall Gardens, consorting with the British labor leaders. Lieut-Col. Oliver Asselin, of Montreal, who has been in France, joined the Canadian Mission just last week. J. A. Maharg, M.P., Dr. Robert Magill and George Fisher, from Western Canada arrived in London today.

The World's Centre of Gravity

The War Cabinet offices, besides housing the Canadians, is also the meeting place for the ministers in the British government. Lord Reading also has his office in Whitehall Gardens. Large conference rooms are available on every floor, and rarely [illegible] those days, between [illegible] in the morning and five [illegible], can one of these rooms [illegible]st. At least once a week [illegible], Sir Robert Borden has [illegible] habit of calling a general [illegible] of all the members of the [illegible]ission to discuss problems [illegible] Canada's interests, and [illegible] and an exposition of policy [illegible]er other of the international [illegible] from the ministerial repre[illegible] of the Dominion. In the in[illegible]ween these Canadian confer[illegible] Robert and his colleagues [illegible] daily conference with Bri[illegible]ers or other overseas minis[illegible] Imperial War Cabinet has [illegible]ently in session, and during [illegible] Wilson's visit in London in[illegible] meetings were held, at which [illegible] ministers were present. The [illegible]ections, an historic Christmas [illegible] the festivities attending Mr. [illegible]ent, however, interfered very [illegible] with the progress of various [illegible]s in which Canada is in[illegible]

[illegible] past six weeks London has [illegible]orld's centre of gravity. All [illegible] ministers from the overseas [illegible] have been here constantly. [illegible]tives from the United States [illegible]ding President Wilson) from [illegible], Italy, Roumania, Serbia, Poland [illegible]ands have been in London con[illegible] in various ways on subjects of [illegible]mint and political importance. [illegible]w the scene changes. The first [illegible] the great world's drama of con[illegible] the war has been completed.

With the commencement of the second act which will be seen next week, the stage will be shifted from London to Paris. The U.S. party is in Paris now. The advance guard of the party from Great Britain has also crossed over to the continent. By the beginning of the coming week the entire British contingent of ministers and officials, including the Canadians will have arrived in the French capital to take part in the negotiations which will pave the way to the closing act of the play—the final Peace conference.

Purpose of President Wilson's Visits

Largely as the result of the expressed wishes of President Wilson, while he was in London, the Peace negotiations, commenced at Paris next week, will be developed through three stages, provided, of course, that the important first round will be safely and satisfactorily completed. The purpose of President Wilson's visits to the official centres of the different allied nations during the past month has been to conduct a series of informal conversations with the heads of the governments of each country, bearing upon the broad, general principles to be followed in the Peace settlement. Everywhere, Mr. Wilson has been sounding the unmistakenble note of brotherhood amongst all the nations. His idea of a League of Nations has been generally approved in Great Britain, especially by the rank and file of the people whose united voice is to be heard more clearly today than in any other place, amongst the leaders of the labor party. In France, however, Premier Clemenceau some ten days ago detected a division of opinion on the question of a League of Nations by declaring strongly for the old idea of alliances and a balance of power in Europe. Therefore, the first or preliminary period of the Peace negotiations, which will see Wilson's doctrine tested to the full, promises to be vitally important.

The second step in this international movement toward Peace will be taken when the different allied nations at Paris move from their first or congressional form into their second state which will be more confined and more of a conference. At this second stage, the actual Peace terms will be formulated and expressed in writing. The general decisions of the first gathering or congress will be reduced to a formal document of declarations at the second meeting or conference. Then finally, after the Allies have fixed Peace terms, the conference with the Central Powers —Germany, Austria, Turkey and Bulgaria—will be held. And here again the prospect is purely speculative and conditional. The Central Powers at the present moment, together with Russia, present an absolute blank to the opposing allied governments. Not until Germany and the countries round about her, now suffering from the unsettlement of Bolshevik influence, have created within themselves stable governmental administrations, will any Allied Peace Conference be able to make satisfactory terms for establish finally a decent Peace. The great and serious problem looming up behind all the lesser details of inter-allied differences in viewpoint and opinion is the political chaos of our enemy countries.

Representation at the Peace Conference

One of the very prominent questions to be decided at the Peace congress in Paris next week, is the basis of representation at the Allied Peace Conference which will follow. Canada and the other overseas dominions are particularly involved in this question. So far as the British ministry is concerned, Canada will be given representation at the Peace conference. Sir Robert Borden, at least, has done that much since he arrived in London. But in the eyes of France, Italy and the United States, there may be some disinclination to regard the overseas dominions as separate units, to be given special representation. Great Britain has been the unit in the war in which the overseas dominions have been officially recognized by the other allied nations. These other nations may still feel disposed to regard Great Britain as the representative unit at the Peace conference, in which case the whole problem of the relations of the present component parts of the British Empire would be thrust suddenly into the arena of politics. The British statesmen have seen the possibilities of the issue which may arise between the overseas dominions and the United Kingdom, and their desire now in approaching the preliminary Peace negotiations next week in Paris is that Canada, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa should be given direct representation at the subsequent conference. By the time this letter is in print, Canada's status ought to have been decided.

I Have a Mountain, Purling in the Moon . . . . And at Her Feet there Sleeps a Quiet Lake.—Sprague.

Demobilization Speeded Up

Much time and work are being given to the demobilization of the Canadian soldiers in England and on the lines of communication in France. The entire Canadian corps, which has been located on the Rhine, is also on the march back to France, and within a few weeks ships will be carrying our men by thousands to the Dominion. The urgency of immediate demobilization has been emphasized by the manifestations of unrest and dissatisfaction even amongst the British soldiers who, this week, approached Downing Street en masse, and demanded that the machinery and operations of demobilization be speeded up.

The Canadian authorities, under the direction of Sir Edward Kemp, have issued today a handbook of instructions and information which will be placed in the hands of every soldier sailing for Canada. It tells the scope and nature of the Canadian plan of demobilization, including references to gratuities and allowances and to the transportation of dependants. The place and function of the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment are dealt with, and a full account of the scheme to be worked out by the Soldier Settlement Board is given. The handbook also includes a statement of the Dominion's plans and projects of employment, including the mention of external credits which are being arranged through the Trade Mission in London. It is also intended to establish through the Khaki University a bureau of information which may facilitate demobilization, and be of service to the men returning to Canada. In short, every precaution is being taken to prevent any extension of the unsettling influences which seem to be working amongst other branches of the army, both here and on the continent.

The Work of the Trade Mission

The securing of trade for Canada out of the war-wrecked countries of Europe and out of the United Kingdom itself is the big job which has been undertaken by the Trade Mission. Lloyd Harris, Mr. Jones and Mr. Young have been devoting most of their time to the interests of Canadian manufactures; while Dr. J. W. Robertson has been representing the interests of Canadian producers and distributors of food. A fifty-million dollar lumber contract with the British government; a million barrels of flour per month for three months, with the promise of extending the period to six months if possible; the promise of the purchase of the entire Canadian cheese output for 1919 by the British government; and the prospect of having a million-dollar cargo of seed wheat, flour and lard placed in Serbia and Roumania, constitute the net results of the business done by the Trade Mission to date. Mr. Harris, Mr. Jones and Mr. Young are in Belgium and France at the present time, and they will not likely return to England until ten days or two weeks from this date.

Out of the Paris congress will develop doubtless new international bodies which shall take charge of the business of supplying the needy nations of Europe with food, clothing,

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Rotations for the Mixed Farm

Cattle Grazing in a Mixed Farming District in Central Alberta

One, Including Green Feed for Ensilage, Recommended for Districts Where Corn is Uncertain—By G. H. Hutton, B.S.A.

THE systematic planning of crops is the solution of many of the most pressing farm problems, such as the maintenance of fertility, the retention in the soil of sufficient root fibre to prevent blowing, and the distribution of labor over the various seasons of the year. Such systematic arrangement is still lacking on a great number of western farms, even where livestock constitute one of the principal sources of revenue. One of the reasons for this situation consists in the expense connected with fencing the farm into the requisite number of fields. Another reason is that it has been a custom to think of rotations as necessarily involving the growing of roots or corn. Since corn is a practical crop over a relatively small section of the West where mixed farming is most generally practiced, and since the growing of roots on such a scale as would be necessary is prohibitive owing to the high cost of labor and the difficulty of housing, the rotation scheme has at times been set aside by many farmers.

Green Feed for Ensilage a New Factor

The fact that within the last half-dozen years the growing of oats alone or peas and oats sown together, for use as ensilage, has been successful, puts an entirely different light on this phase of agriculture. While the objection may be raised that the growing of green feed does not clean the land to the same extent as is done where corn or roots are raised, yet the growing of green feed for ensilage does clean the land to some extent, since two or three crops of weeds may be destroyed before the crop for ensilage is sown. It is a thoroughly practical crop, providing silage that is at once highly palatable and nutritious, and is bound to come into more general use each year. It readily forms a part of any rotation and is more economically produced than roots and much safer than corn since there is no area where its culture can be called into question because of climatic conditions.

Suitable Rotations for Mixed Farming

Among the rotations which are at all suitable where mixed farming is practiced are the following:—

ROTATION "L":—

1st Year—Hay.
2nd Year—Pasture. Manure 12 tons per acre.
3rd Year—Pasture.
4th Year—Wheat.
5th Year—Oats.
6th Year—Barley, seeded down to Timothy, alsike and red clover.

ROTATION "K":—

1st Year—Hoed crop.
2nd Year—Wheat.
3rd Year—Barley, seeded down.
4th Year—Hay. Manure 12 tons per acre.
5th Year—Pasture.
6th Year—Pasture.

ROTATION "O":—

1st Year—Hoed crop.
2nd Year—Wheat.
3rd Year—Oats.
4th Year—Summerfallow.
5th Year—Barley (seeded down).
6th Year—Hay.
7th Year—Pasture.

Criticism of These Rotations

The rotation first named, known as Rotation "L" has been modified slightly at the Lacombe Experimental Farm, and is now operated on a block of 240 acres and is known as the "Mixed Farm Rotation." The chief objection to the rotation as it is shown above will be pointed out when considering the modifications that have been introduced.

In discussing Rotation "K" the objections already raised to the growing of hoed crops on a large scale obtain. Where corn is a doubtful crop, as it is over a very large proportion of the West, particularly those areas adapted to mixed farming, no other hoed crop is practical. No one would think of having a sixth of their farm in roots or hoed crop other than corn.

The objections to Rotation "O" consist in the fact that it calls for one-seventh of the land in hoed crop and also that one-seventh of the land is annually in summerfallow. For areas such as this where soil and rainfall compare on an equal basis a complete summerfallow provides too much free fertility and stores sufficient moisture to produce a tremendous growth of straw, with the result that the crop invariably lodges, does not fill well and ripens irregularly. It is admitted that a better crop following summerfallow than barley could be selected, but no matter what cereal is sown the crop will lodge nine years out of ten.

A Rotation With Many Advantages

Rotation modifications as introduced in Rotation "L" are as follows:—

1st Year—Hay. Manure 12 tons per acre.
2nd Year—Pasture.
3rd Year—Pasture. Plow six inches deep July or August, pack, cultivate and fall cultivate thoroughly.
4th Year—Oats, or Oats and Peas, for ensilage.
5th Year—Oats.
6th Year—Barley, seeded down, Timothy and alsike clover.

At the Lacombe Experimental Farm, as already stated, this rotation covers about 240 acres of land, and from the 40-acre field seeded to green feed we have this year filled one silo 12x30, one 16x30, and had sufficient crop on the field to have filled a third silo as large as the largest of those in use. The daily consumption per head for dairy cattle, where the silage constitutes the chief part of the ration, runs only from 40 to 45 pounds. Since from eight to ten tons are taken from each acre the stock carrying capacity of the land is readily seen to be tremendously increased, as from two to two-and-a-half head of mature animals to the acre can be comfortably carried through the winter.

This rotation has several distinct advantages, particularly for those areas where well-tilled summerfallows result in too great a growth of straw the following year. The full cultivation given the summer plowed sod is sufficient to produce a maximum crop without carrying so much fertility and moisture as to cause the crop to lodge seriously.

Application of Manure Beneficial

The application of farm yard manure at the rate of 12 tons per acre maintains soil fertility while the plowing under of the sod once in six years adds root fibre to the soil. One advantage in connection with the application of manure on the sod consists in the fact that during the rainy season weed seeds contained in the manure germinate, but fail to develop for the reason that the small particles of manure soon dry out and the young plants are destroyed.

There being but one year of the rotation in hay a maximum crop results; the application of the manure on the sod induces a free growth of grass for pasture, both the year the application is made and the one immediately following.

Considered as to the value of the rotation for the three years in grass, it will be evident that maximum returns are secured from the land each year while it is seeded down. As has already been pointed out, the year following the breaking of the sod also has produced a maximum crop every year the rotation has been under way, and if good cultivation is given land under this system the fifth and sixth years, also produce satisfactory results.

We have yet to fail in securing a satisfactory catch of grass with barley as a nurse crop seeded in this rotation, and each year we have been able to notice an improvement in the crops grown, even though the life of the rotation is only well begun and the ultimate beneficial effects will follow in future years.

A Sample of the 1918 Oat Crop on the Farm of G. S. Williamson, near Edmonton, Alta.

Yield of Field Crops

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics estimates the yield and value of the principal field crops of Canada for the season of 1918, as compared with 1917, as follows:—

The total yield of wheat for Canada in 1918 is returned as 180,351,300 bushels from 17,353,902 seven acres, an average yield per acre of 11 bushels. In 1917 the corresponding figures were 233,742,850 bushels from 14,758,850 acres, a yield per acre of 15¾ bushels. The yield of oats in 1918 was 360,273,500 bushels from 14,790,320 acres, an average of 24¾ bushels per acre, as compared with 400,000,000 bushels from 13,513,400 acres in 1917, an average of 30¾ bushels per acre. Of the remaining grain crops the total yields in 1918, with the figures for 1917 in brackets, were in bushels, as follows: Barley, 77,290,240 (55,057,750); rye, 8,496,700 (3,857,200); peas, 3,110,100 (3,026,340); beans, 3,568,380 (1,274,900); buckwheat, 11,428,500 (7,138,400); flax, 5,972,200 (5,924,900); mixed grains, 33,730,300 (16,157,080); corn for husking, 14,214,[illegible] (7,762,700); potatoes, 104,511,700 (79,802,900); turnips, etc., 180,000,000 (93,451,600); hay and clover, 14,681,400 tons (13,084,700); fodder corn, 4,774,000 tons (2,600,170); sugar beets 180,000 tons (117,600), alfalfa, 446,900 tons (265,400). The average yields per acre of these crops with last year's averages in brackets were in bushels as follows: Barley, 24½ (25); rye, 16½ (18½); peas, 13½ (16½); beans, 15½ (13¾); buckwheat, 20¾ (18); flax, 5¼ (6¾); mixed grains, 38¾ (32¾); corn for husking, 50¾ (35); potatoes, 142¾ (121¾); turnips, mangolds, etc., 361¾ (300¾); hay and clover, 1.40 ton (1.66); fodder corn, 8¾ tons (7.34); sugar beets, 10 (8.40); alfalfa, 9¼ tons (2.90).

The total yields in the three prairie provinces in 1918 were: Wheat, 164,[illegible],100 bushels as compared with 211,[illegible],100 bushels in 1917; oats, 322,0[illegible],300 bushels as against 254,877,200 bushels; barley, 67,607,400 bushels as against 40,534,100 bushels; and flax, 5,776,000 bushels as against 5,535,900 bushels.

An American Farmers' Movement

"Aims" and Activities of the Farmers' Educational and Co-operative Union of America—By L. S. Herron

Article 2.

THE Farmers' Educational and Co-operative Union of America resembles the farmers' organizations of Western Canada. It exists for the same general purpose—to make rural life full, free and satisfying. The very first step is bringing about an attractive rural life is to make farming profitable. Naturally, therefore, the major efforts of the Farmers' Union have been directed toward establishing a system of co-operative selling, to conclude farmers a larger and juster share of the final selling price of their products, and a system of co-operative buying to eliminate the [illegible] toll of the middlemen. The organization also has been active in promoting better rural schools, working for good laws and good government—though not in a partisan political way—and in improving rural social conditions.

The first local of the Farmers' Union was organized in the state of Texas, on September 2, 1902, by a group of cotton growers. At the outset it was a cotton growers' movement. The cotton producing industry was in a deplorable condition. Many farmers had to mortgage their growing crop from year to year to buy supplies. When the crop was made, creditors demanded payment. This forced a large volume of cotton on to the market every year soon after harvest and enabled speculators to secure it at ridiculously low prices.

Conditions were ripe in the South for a movement to shake off the credit system and loosen the grip of the cotton speculators. Hence, the new organization spread very rapidly, not only in Texas, but in other states as well. The men who founded the Farmers' Union made plans for a national organization, and for a state organization in each state having 5,000 or more male members. Within three years after the first local was formed, state organizations had been established in seven states. Delegates from these seven states met in Texarkana, Texas, on December 3, 1905, and organized the national Farmers' Union. State organizations now exist in 26 states.

The National Organization and Its Work

The national organization of the Farmers' Union conducts no business enterprises and is now mainly concerned with extending the Union into states not yet organized and with watching affairs at the national capital to see that bad legislation is defeated and good legislation enacted. In national legislation the Farmers' Union has been a potent factor. Last year the president of the National Union was a member of the commission appointed by the government to fix the price of wheat.

A national convention is held each year. State organizations are entitled to one delegate for each 5,000 male members or major fraction thereof. The national convention deals with national phases of marketing and legislation, mainly by resolutions, and serves as a sort of clearing house for ideas and experiences. Officers of the National Union are a president, vice-president, secretary-treasurer and a board of five directors, all elected for a year at a time.

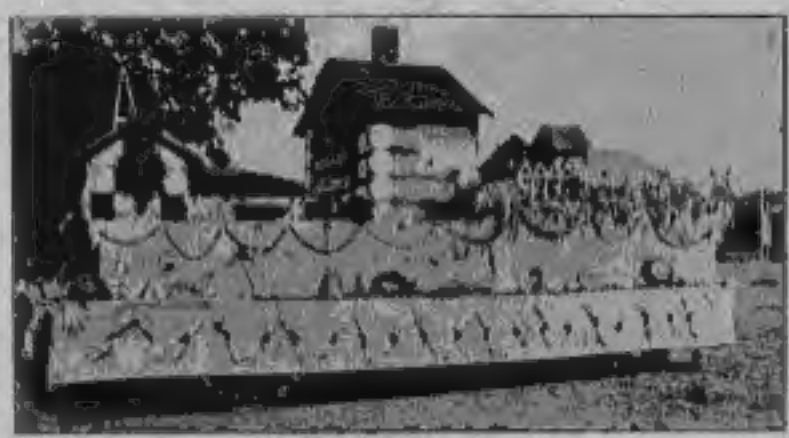
The founders of the Farmers' Union evidently intended that the national organization should play a much larger part in marketing farm products than it is playing. They seem to have had in mind concerted action by farmers to hold their cotton for a price agreed upon by the national convention. Cotton warehouses were promoted so that farmers might store their cotton and secure funds for bill paying upon warehouse receipts as collateral. There were attempts even to restrict the acreage of cotton to curtail the supply and increase the price. Indeed, co-operation to fix prices seems to have been emphasized more than co-operation to reduce the cost of distribution.

But the idea of trying to fix prices on farm products and holding for those prices has lost ground. In the northern states, where farming is more diversified, it never has been so popular as it was in the South. The present marketing activity of the Farmers' Union is more in the direction of removing the obstructions which prevent the free operation of the natural law of supply and demand. Co-operative marketing machinery is being set up that will secure to farmers the largest possible part of the price of their produce in the ultimate markets.

Functions of State Organizations

Each state organization of the Farmers' Union is autonomous, and, so far as its internal affairs are concerned, is independent of the national organization. The business enterprises of the Farmers' Union are all either local or under the jurisdiction of the state organizations. To understand the work being done by the Farmers' Union, therefore, it is necessary to study its activities within a state. The different states do not all work along the same lines, but to describe what is being done in Nebraska will give at least a general idea of the state and local activities of the organization.

The first local of the Farmers' Union in Nebraska was organized in the spring of 1911. Growth was slow at first. Farmers who had seen the rise and decline of the Grange and the Farmers' Alliance were not easily persuaded that farmers would "hang together." But by December, 1915, the requisite number of members had been secured to form a state organization, which was accomplished on the 8th and 10th of that month in a convention held in Fremont, Nebraska. The state organization is incorporated under the name "Farmers' Educational and Co-operative State Union of Nebraska."



Float, mounted on an Auto, at a Farmers' Picnic in Nebraska.

Local Unions the Units of Organization

As previously suggested, the smallest unit of the Farmers' Union is the local. In Nebraska, these meet in country school-houses, country halls and in the villages. A local may be formed with only 15 members, but some of the strongest ones in Nebraska have 100 and more members. Men and women are admitted on an equality, except that women do not pay dues. When the Union was started an elaborate ritual was prepared, and there were pass-words and a grip. The national convention in 1917 abolished the ritual. Where any attempt is made to hold secret meetings, members now are admitted by card. Secrecy is not insisted upon as much as formerly.

Most of the locals meet twice a month. A common plan is to hold business meetings and social meetings alternately. Social meetings usually consist of some form of literary program, in which the women and young people take part. Often refreshments are served at the close of the program, and the meeting ends in a general social good time. From many quarters comes testimony that these meetings are of great value in knitting the people of the community together. Most of the locals, however, have difficulty maintaining good social meetings, and this is one of the problems of the organization.

Co-operative Purchasing by Locals

At business meetings the business matters of the local are considered. Frequently this consists of taking orders for goods to be purchased by the secretary or business agent. A very early development in a community where a number of locals have been organized is the formation of a company, with a place of business in town and a manager to do the buying and selling. This reduced the amount of business done through the locals, and has a tendency to reduce the size and regularity of the meetings.

When a county has five locals a county organization may be formed. Membership in the county organization is optional with the locals, but usually they all join. The county convention, composed of delegates from the locals, meet four times a year. County Unions deal with the larger problems of the community. Some of the questions in which county organizations in Nebraska have interested themselves are roads and bridges, schools and efficiency in county government.

State Convention Held Yearly

The state organization meets in convention once a year. Each local and each county organization is entitled to one delegate. In Nebraska, the state convention elects a president and a vice-president, each for one year, and a board of seven directors. The directors are chosen from districts for terms of three years. General management of the State Union and all of its enterprises and activities is vested in the board of directors. The state president is a sort of general manager and devotes his entire time to the work.

Other state executive officers are the state secretary-treasurer and the superintendent of field work. Both are employed by the board of directors. The secretary-treasurer keeps the records and is custodian of the state funds. The superintendent of field work and his assistants organize new locals, help in the organization of Farmers' Union companies and associations, speak at special meetings and picnics and do general missionary and propaganda work.

Besides deciding upon policies for Union work, the state convention, by resolutions and the adoption of committee reports, goes on record in regard to the legislation desired by the Farmers' Union. A legislative committee, consisting of one representative from each county having one local or more, pushes this legislative program, and, in emergencies, meets between conventions to decide upon actions to take. This committee looks to the employment of a person to represent the State Union at the capital when the legislature is in session and to lobby for its measures.

Partisan Politics Avoided

The Farmers' Union does not go into politics in the sense of nominating candidates for the legislature or other public offices, or in the sense of making a campaign for friendly candidates. Two years ago a list

Continued on Page 47

One of the Elevators Owned and Operated by Organized Farmers in Nebraska.

United Farmers of Alberta

Conducted Officially for the United Farmers of Alberta
by the Secretary
H. H[illegible] Calgary, Alta.

Why Organize?

T[illegible]

[illegible] New Local

[illegible]

[illegible] Report

[illegible] singing, and [illegible] during good [illegible] truth is just [illegible] —H. L. Hall, [illegible]

Practical Co-operation

A [illegible] Story

[illegible] Library

[illegible]

What Can the U.F.A. Do

[illegible] as Well as Men

A Pioneer Local

What is Your View?

[illegible]

U.F.A. [illegible]

Manitoba Grain Growers

Conducted Officially for the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association by the Secretary

W. R. Wood, 306 Bank of Hamilton Bldg., Winnipeg

[illegible]

Saskatchewan Grain Growers

Conducted Officially for the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association by the Secretary

J. B. Musselman, Regina, Sask.

T[illegible]

[illegible] large urban [illegible] Grain Growers [illegible] from the in[illegible] this manifested [illegible] Regina local, when this new [illegible]

[illegible] sympathetic [illegible] ganization [illegible]

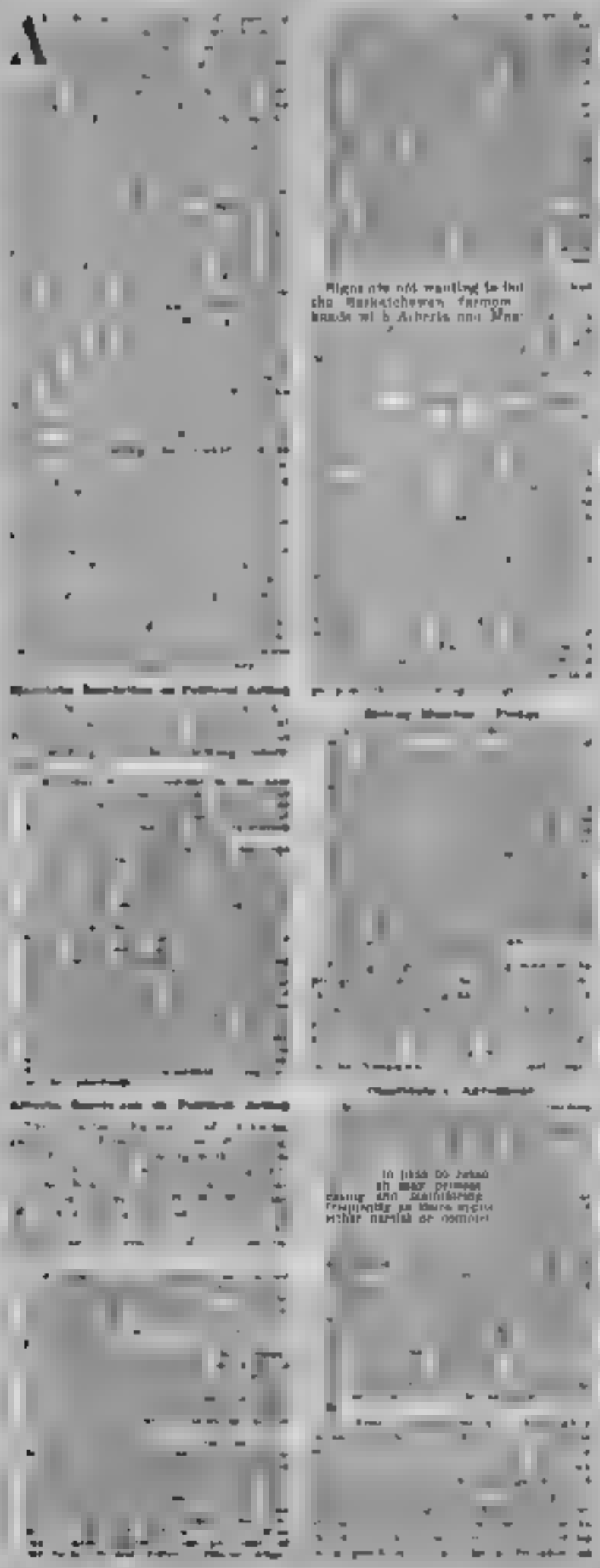
[illegible] will be [illegible] be likely [illegible] session [illegible] this should [illegible] keep this [illegible]

According to [illegible] appointed [illegible] as well [illegible]

[illegible] local [illegible]

Making Marked Ballots Count

Suggested Procedure for Pledging the Support of Sitting Members or Candidates to the Farmers' Platform—By Colin H. Burnell



soon as elected. A committee of about 25 representative electors could be appointed to hold this pledge, and also the following form of resignation signed by the candidate.

Resignation Form Signed by Candidate

Date

[illegible] Speaker of the House of [illegible] Ottawa.

[illegible]

Signed.

[illegible]

Financing Election of Pledged Candidate

[illegible]

Where the Big Interests Stand

A strong effort is being made by the [illegible] in [illegible] parliament. The [illegible] following

[illegible]

Position of Organized Farmers

The farmers [illegible] as follows:

Whereas we believe that this period [illegible]

[illegible] a national [illegible] Farmers' Platform [illegible] If the people will now be true to themselves the politicians will have to cease passing the buck and get down to business and give us legislation in the interests of all the people.

THE DOMINION BANK

At the [illegible] Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of The Dominion Bank, held at the [illegible] Office, Toronto, [illegible] January [illegible], the following Statement of [illegible]

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

Balance of Profit and Loss Account, 31st December, 1917		$[illegible]
Profits for the year, after deducting charges of management and making full provision for bad and doubtful debts	$1,[illegible]	
Less		
[illegible] War Tax [illegible]	$[illegible]	
[illegible]	[illegible]	
	43,[illegible] 00	
Making net profits of		$[illegible]
		$1,[illegible]

Which amount has been disposed of as follows:			
Dividends (quarterly) at Twelve per cent. per annum		$720,000 00	
Contributions to Toronto and York Patriotic Association and Canadian Red Cross [illegible]	$27,500 00		
[illegible]	[illegible]		
[illegible]	[illegible]		
[illegible]	[illegible]		
[illegible] Telegraph [illegible]	[illegible]		
		[illegible] 00	
[illegible] to [illegible] Pension Fund		[illegible]	
		[illegible] 00	
Written off Bank Premises		[illegible] 00	
		[illegible] 00	
Balance of Profit and Loss Account carried forward		[illegible]	$1,[illegible]

GENERAL STATEMENT

LIABILITIES

Capital Stock paid in		$[illegible]
Reserve Fund	$[illegible] 00	
Balance of Profit and Loss Account carried forward	[illegible]	
[illegible] payable [illegible]	[illegible]	
[illegible] unclaimed	[illegible]	
		[illegible]
Total Liabilities to Shareholders		$[illegible]
Notes in Circulation	[illegible]	
Due to Dominion Government	[illegible]	
Deposits not bearing interest	$[illegible]	
Deposits bearing interest, including interest accrued to date	[illegible]	
	$[illegible]	
Balances due to other Banks in Canada	[illegible]	
Balances due to Banks and Banking Correspondents elsewhere than in Canada	[illegible]	
Bills Payable	[illegible]	
Acceptances under Letters of Credit	[illegible]	
Liabilities not included in the foregoing	[illegible]	
Total Public Liabilities		[illegible]
		$[illegible]

ASSETS

Gold and Silver Coin	[illegible]	
Dominion Government Notes	[illegible]	
Deposit in the Central Gold Reserves	[illegible]	
Notes of other Banks	[illegible]	
Cheques on other Banks	[illegible]	
Balances due by other Banks in Canada	[illegible]	
Balances due by Banks and Banking Correspondents elsewhere than in Canada	[illegible]	
	$[illegible]	
Dominion and Provincial Government Securities, not exceeding market value	[illegible]	
[illegible] Securities [illegible] not exceeding market value	[illegible]	
Railway and other Bonds, Debentures and Stocks, not exceeding market value	[illegible]	
Call and Short Loans [illegible] in Canada on Bonds, Debentures and Stocks	[illegible]	
Call and Short Loans [illegible] elsewhere than in Canada	[illegible]	
		$[illegible]
[illegible] Loans and Discounts [illegible]	[illegible]	
Liabilities of Customers under Letters of Credit, as per contra	[illegible]	
[illegible]	[illegible]	
Real Estate other than Bank Premises	[illegible]	
Overdue Debts (estimated loss provided for)	[illegible]	
Bank Premises, at not more than cost, less amounts written off	[illegible]	
Deposit with the Minister of Finance for the purposes of the Circulation Fund	[illegible]	
Mortgages on Real Estate sold	[illegible]	
		[illegible]
		$[illegible]

[illegible], President

[illegible], General Manager

AUDITORS' REPORT TO SHAREHOLDERS

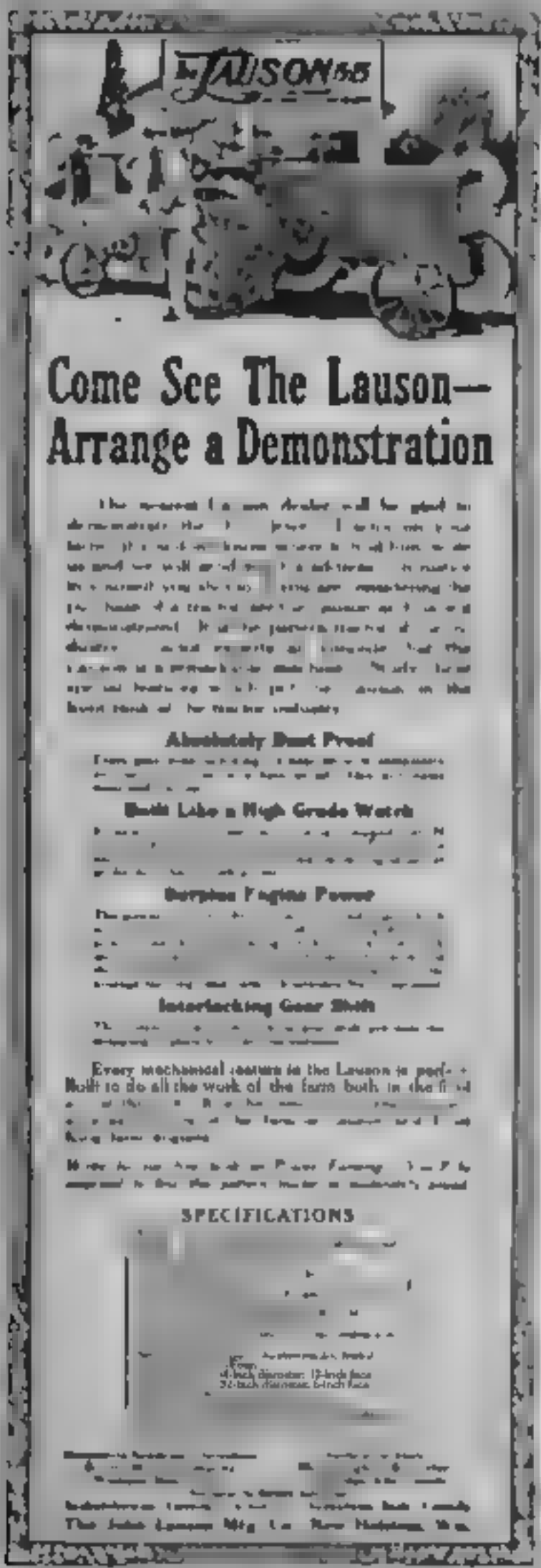
We have compared the above Balance Sheet with the books and accounts at the Chief Office of The Dominion Bank and the certified returns received from its Branches, and after checking the cash and verifying the securities at the Chief Office and certain of the principal Branches on December 31st, 1918, we certify that, in our opinion, such Balance Sheet exhibits a true and correct view of the state of the Bank's affairs, according to the best of our information, the explanations given to us and as shown by the books of the Bank.

In addition to the examinations mentioned, the cash and securities at the Chief Office and certain of the principal Branches were checked and verified by us at another time during the year and found to be in accord with the books of the Bank.

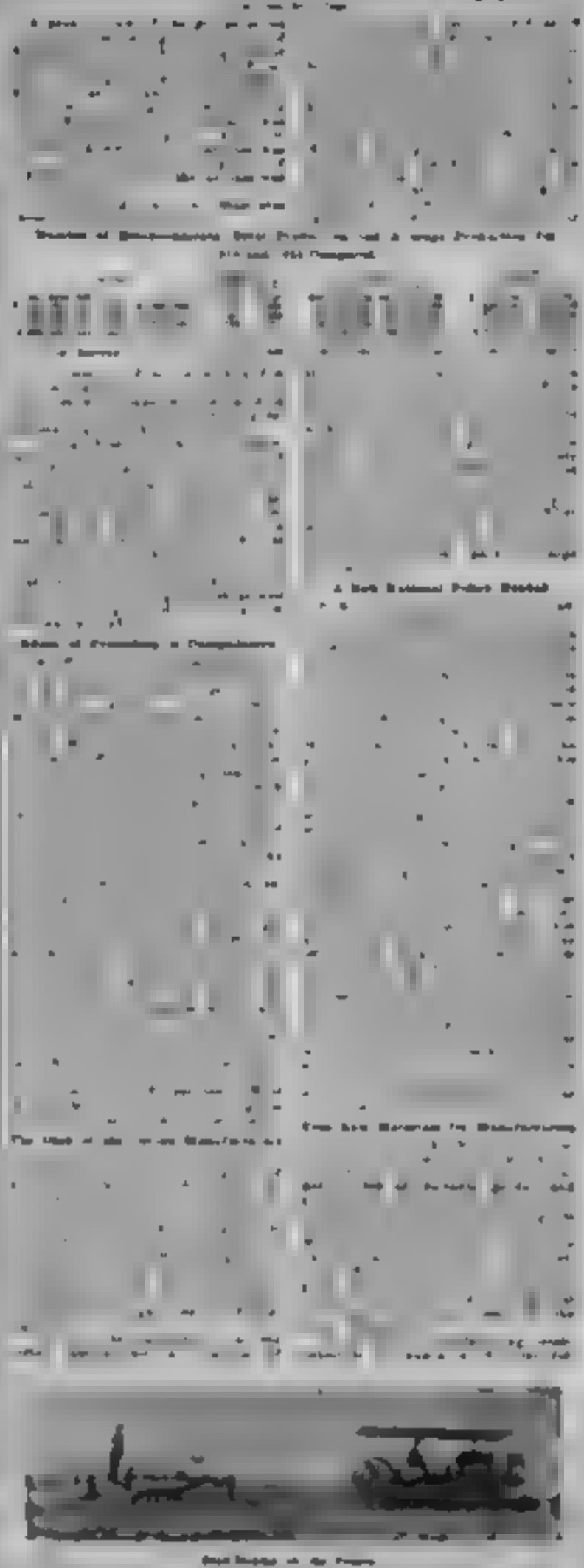
All information and explanations required have been given to us and all transactions of the Bank which have come under our notice have, in our opinion, been within the powers of the Bank.

G. T. Clarkson } of Clarkson, Gordon &
R. J. Dilworth } Dilworth, C.A.

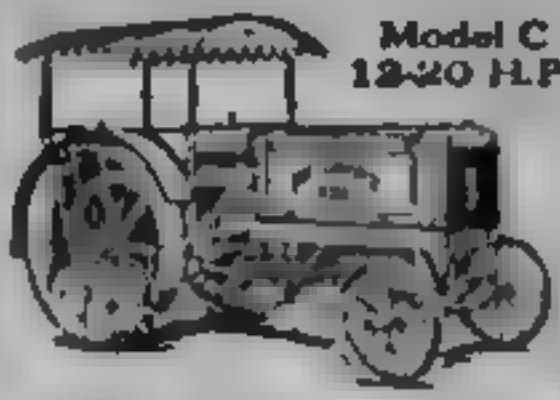
Toronto, January 21st, 1919.



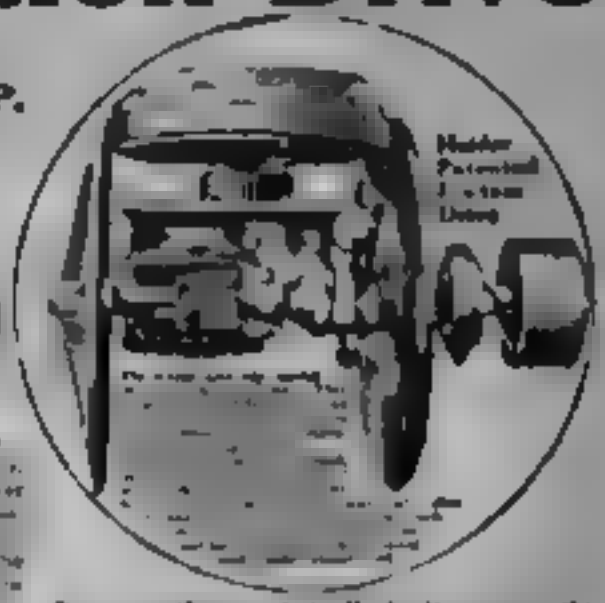
Small Manufacturers Crippled



11 Years' Success Backs The Friction Drive



Model C
12-20 H.P.

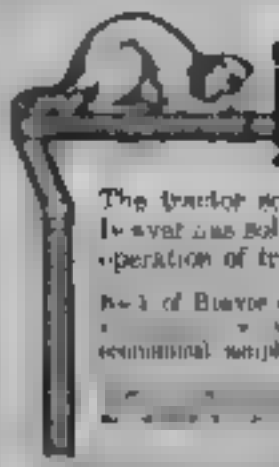


POWER that takes hold and pulls the plow

Heider

Backed By 11 Years' Success

Rock Island Farm Tools



The Drive that Pulls

BEAVER TRACTOR

The tractor solved the problem of greater production. The Beaver has solved the problem of economical and profitable operation of tractors

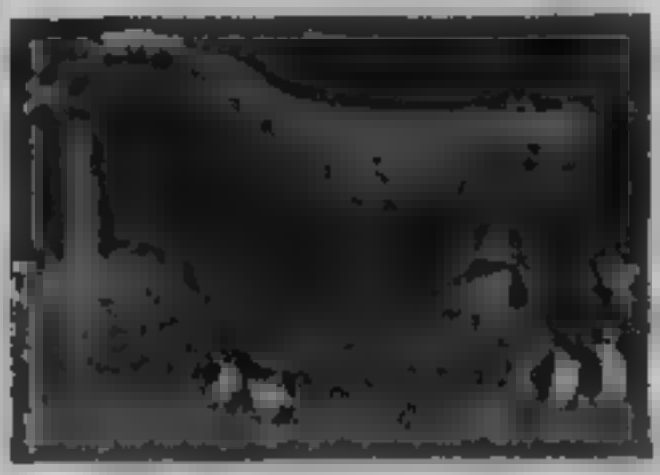
Good Stocks Not Cheap

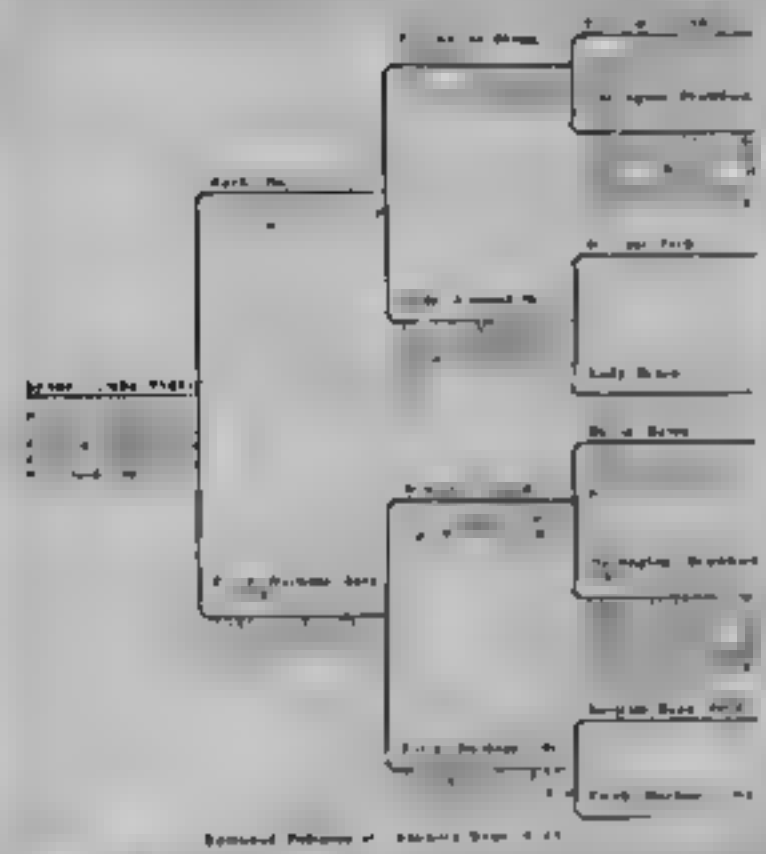
Another Convenient Bag Holder

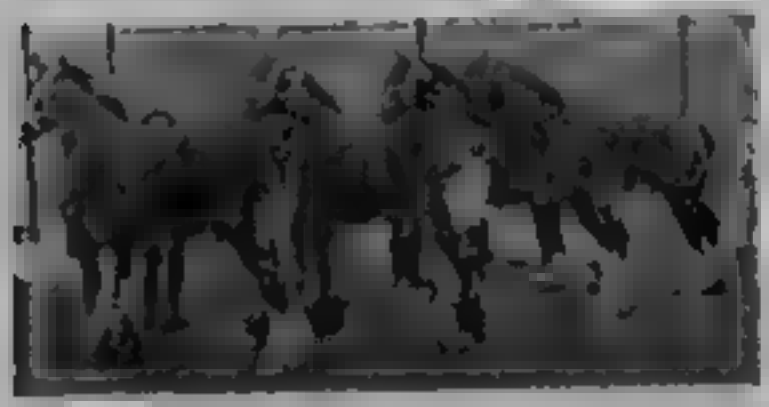
A Simple Bag Holder

Still Going Up

A Noteworthy Herd of Milking Shorthorns







Sooner or later you will buy a

DE LAVAL
CREAM SEPARATOR

If you have any use for a cream separator it is only a question of time before you buy a De Laval.

Many buy a De Laval to start with and so avoid a lot of [illegible]

[illegible] different machines [illegible] time" he had in the [illegible]

[illegible] our dairy sections where separators [illegible] many years, you'll find most of the [illegible] De Laval.

Claims" don't mean much to such farmers. They've had ton of separator experience. "Performance" means a thousand times more to them than claims.

They've watched the De Laval "perform" for several decades. They [illegible]

[illegible]

THE DE LAVAL COMPANY Ltd.

[illegible]

MONTREAL PETERBORO WINNIPEG
VANCOUVER

OVER 2,[illegible] DE LAVALS IN DAILY USE

Auction Sale of Pure-Bred

HORSES CATTLE

at the **Edmonton Spring Livestock Show**
April 1-5, 1919

[illegible]

Alberta Provincial Horse Breeders Association, Limited
Alberta Provincial Cattle Breeders Association, Limited
Edmonton Exhibition Association, Limited

W. J. STARK, EDMONTON, Secretary and Manager

FOR SALE OR HIRE

[illegible]

J. W. Durno [illegible] Riverside, Calgary Alta.

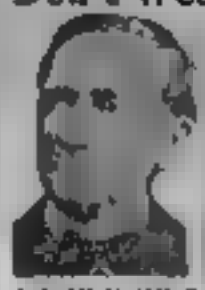
Make the Stray Bull an Outlaw

[illegible]

Overlande British Horse Sale

[illegible]

Don't Wear a Truss



[illegible]

SAVED $300.00 ON THIS BARN

[illegible]

WE SHIP DIRECT FROM THE MILL

[illegible]

Write for our complete price list [illegible] lumber bill for your [illegible] prices.

F.M.T.C. LUMBER COMPANY
[illegible]
VANCOUVER B.C.
FROM MILL TO CONSUMER

NORTH STAR DRILLING CO.
LTD.

Contracting Well Drilling and Mining and Prospecting Drilling

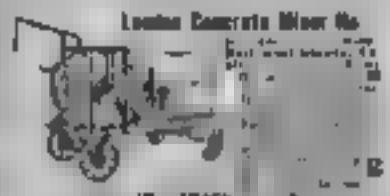
Manufacturers of [illegible]

[illegible]

Headquarters Accounts [illegible]

BOB PECH FOUNDRY CO
[illegible]
Horse Dressing and Armour Horse
REGINA, SASK.
Phone [illegible]

London Concrete Mixer Co.



London Concrete Machinery Co. Limited
[illegible]

Extensive Auction Sale

of Pure-Bred Clydesdales, Pure-Bred Polled Angus Cattle High-Grade Cattle and Farm Implements

On Tuesday February [illegible]

PURE BRED CLYDESDALES

PURE BRED CATTLE

TERMS

WM MARTIN Wapella Sask Owner

AUCTIONEERS

Alex Gunderson, Kennville, Sask. and Wm. Reed, Wapella, Sask

Percherons at Auction

SALE AT CAMROSE, ALTA.

FEBRUARY 19, 1919 2 P M. SHARP

FOURTEEN HEAD mostly big Mares weighing up to 1,900, and all blacks and grays All registered and pedigreed, and [illegible] unbroken when sold Black will [illegible] half sold

THIS IS WELL BUYING HERD AND THEY SELL ON MERIT

CLYDESDALES AND PERCHERONS

[illegible] two years, all of the best of blood and breeding

F J HASSARD, Royal Hotel, Saskatoon, Sask.

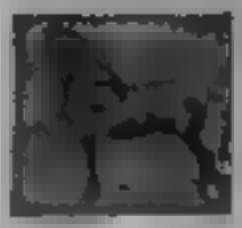
GEORGE LANE & BARD AND NAMAKA FARM **PERCHERONS**

The Largest Percheron Breeding Establishment in the World

[illegible]

Vanstone & Rogers

Importers of



Percherons, Clydesdales and Belgians

NORTH BATTLEFORD, SASK

[illegible] as many good, big, sound ' A ' grade horses, [illegible] winners as we now have, and every horse [illegible]

CANADA'S LARGEST PERCHERON IMPORTERS

CANADA'S LARGEST CLYDESDALE [illegible] AND

CANADA'S LARGEST BELGIAN IMPORTERS

Vanstone & Rogers

Branch at Calgary NORTH BATTLEFORD SASK

SUNNYBROOK FARM, Stony Plain, Alta.

[illegible]

HEREFORDS FOR SALE

[illegible]

Aberdeen-Angus Cattle, Hereford & Shorthorns

Hunter's Horses Clydesdales and Percherons

[illegible]

W W HUNTER OLDS ALTA

PERCHERONS BELGIANS

[illegible] Registered Percheron Stallions and Mares For Sale

Wonderful Performance

Power A Plenty

For All Kinds of Field and Belt Work

Guaranteed to Burn Kerosene Successfully

Electric Wheel Company

Allwork

BACKED BY 13 YEARS OF TRACTOR EXPERIENCE

One Man Alone Pulls Big Stumps

With the Mighty

Kirstin

ONE-MAN Stump Puller

The Quick, Cheap, Easy Way to Clear Your Land

2 Years' Guarantee Flaw or No Flaw

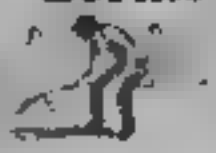
30 Days' Free Trial

Get This Book FREE

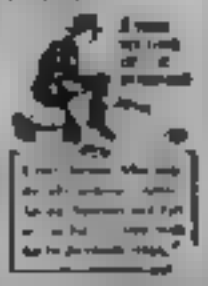
4 Easy Ways to Pay

Are You Going to Slave For Gophers All Your Life? Don't Do It. Kill 'Em! Quick!

Get the Whole Crop!



Kill-Em-Quick



Kill-Em-Quick Co., Ltd.

New Importation of PERCHERON BELGIAN AND SHIRE STALLIONS

50 Head

LAYZELL & PARR, CALGARY, ALTA.

Stables: Alberta Stockyards, and City Barns on Second Street East.
Phone Nos.: B. 5486 and M. 8107.

Some Seed Grain Suggestions

T

ONE MAN OPERATES BOTH TRACTOR AND IMPLEMENT

More Speed-More Power-More Work

Power Cultivation Work

Power Rotary Harrowing

Power Seeding

Power Reinforcing

Power Harvesting

Power Threshing

Power Sawing

Power Pumping

Power Lighting

Power Hauling

Power Spraying

Power Dusting

Power Fumigating

Power Fumigating

Power Fumigating

Manufacturers Advertising Changes

Intended Farmers Platform

We Farmers Wanted

Final Price Justified

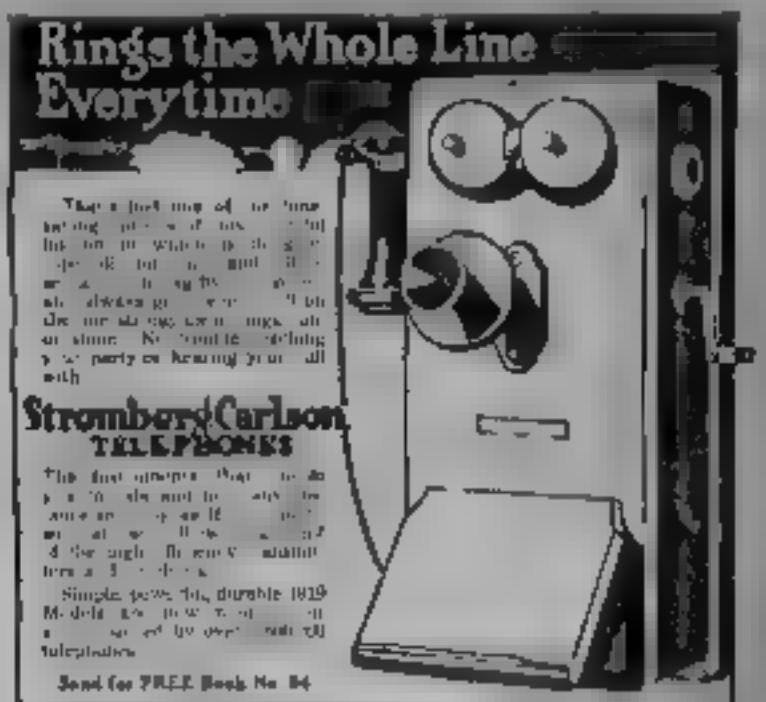
[illegible]

Fixed Price Dufair

[illegible]

Dispersed Bread

If you mention the paper to anything anywhere they know what you really hold responsible



FARMERS' MARKET PLACE

Want to Buy, Sell or Exchange

Seven Cents Per Word Per Week

Let The Guide Sell Your Eggs for Hatching

The Grain Growers Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

FARM LANDS

HOUSES

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

SITUATIONS WANTED

PATENTS AND LEGAL

Flying Hand Saws

LUMBER, FENCE POSTS, ETC.

FUEL AND

MACHINERY WANTED

MISC.

RIVERSIDE IRON WORKS, CALGARY

Machinists' Shop

Quality and Service. We Rebore

WE CAN SAVE YOU MONEY. **WRITE US FOR PRICES.**

Cover Up Cracked Walls and Ceilings

BEAVER BOARD

FOR BETTER WALLS & CEILINGS

Look to the Future

(as the Dry, Windy Summer of 1918 Taught Us Anything?)

The Patmore Nursery Company

BRANDON, MAN. SASKATOON, SASK.

FARMERS' FINANCIAL DIRECTORY

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE [illegible]

The Price of Wheat

What Will the 1919 Crop be Worth?

[illegible] arm machinery [illegible] receive for his [illegible]

Argentine and Australia have surplus stocks of wheat and with [illegible] Canadian wheat will have to be sold [illegible] in open competition with this grain [illegible] is looking into the future [illegible] d in this connection several things should [illegible] ration. The actual amount received per bushel [illegible] one of the factors [illegible] enter into the marketing [illegible] only insofar as it is related [illegible] deciding [illegible] that could [illegible] ing the next few years [illegible] against the possibility [illegible]

[illegible] at can be done at this time that [illegible] be done that will help [illegible]

[illegible] Grain [illegible] Hanson [illegible] Hallam, [illegible] said, "If [illegible] in this district."

[illegible] in your name [illegible] address on the coupon NOW before you [illegible] it the first time you are in town. The [illegible] ring you our special seed grain offer

SEND THIS COUPON TODAY

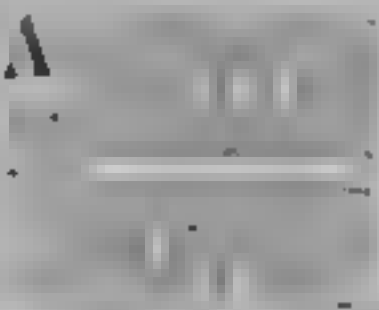
[illegible]

Special Seed Grain Office

[illegible]

Great Canadians

[illegible] Cole, Whelan and Pope—Prince Edward Islanders—By D. C. Harvey



[illegible] alone [illegible] are [illegible] compelled his withdrawal from politics. He was one of the "Fathers of Confederation" and looked forward to the time when Canadians would get the "[illegible]

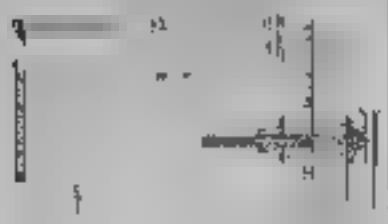
[illegible] they interests or to call attention to their neglect of duty. Seventy years later Parkman wrote that the bulk of the Island was still held by those absentees. "Win[illegible] [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] people upon the soil [illegible] farmers [illegible] of the popular [illegible] [illegible] poverty and contention. "The tenant [illegible] [illegible] has no security against the rapacity of

Studies in Farmers' Platform

Anomalies of the Present System

Garrying and Selling

A Farm Work Bench



This is taking on the Dalmarnock shown. Another plan which can be used [illegible] work on the [illegible] will not hand made. [illegible] plates [illegible] and also the top [illegible] like [illegible] are [illegible] The [illegible] shown [illegible] and the top of A [illegible] plan to be taken by a smooth piece of outbed board nailed on top of the bench.

A Master Seven Jewel Watch

A [illegible] the Ingersoll Reliance [illegible] the lowest priced watch [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] the Ingersoll Reliance [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] Master [illegible]

[illegible]

The [illegible] Reliance [illegible]

[illegible] Master Jewel Watch.

[illegible]

ROBT. H. INGERSOLL & BRO.
[illegible] MONTREAL

NORTHERN

Shirts and Overalls

[illegible]

The Northern Shirt Co. Limited

"The Boy Mechanic"

1000 THINGS FOR BOYS TO DO

The ideal Book for the Wide-Awake Canadian Boy

[illegible]

"The Boy Mechanic"

[illegible]

Postpaid

[illegible]

The Grain Growers' Guide [illegible] WINNIPEG

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

GILSON TRACTOR

THE STANDARDIZED TRACTOR

[illegible]

Victory Bonds

BOUGHT AND SOLD

Bond and Debenture Corporation
OF CANADA LIMITED

Grain Exchange Bldg. WINNIPEG

NOTICE

[illegible]

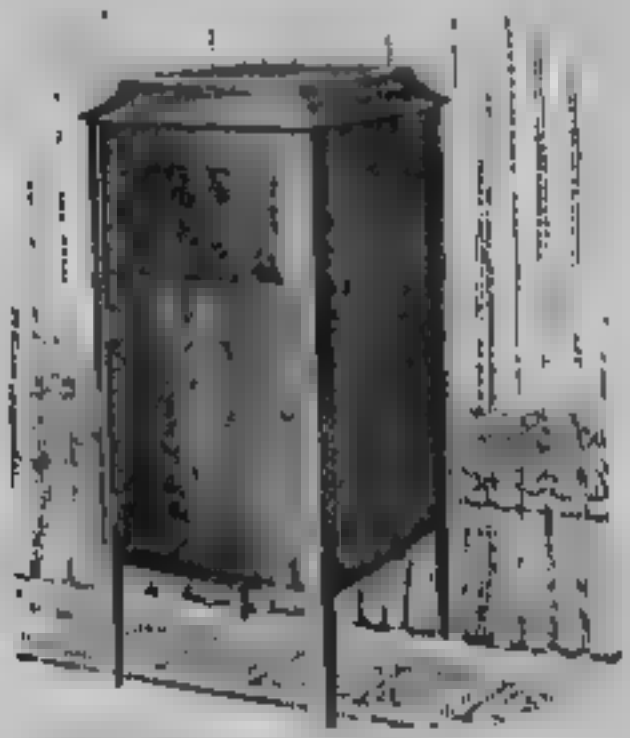
[illegible]

A Few More Phonographs

Exactly as Illustrated

At This Special Price

[illegible] $97.00



[illegible]

Exchange Privilege

[illegible]

WINNIPEG PIANO CO. LTD.

333 PORTAGE AVE.

[illegible]

RELIABLE

TRADE MARK

Canadian Products

HANDY SAFE LIGHT

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] Reliable Dry Batteries for your [illegible] to give longer service than any other [illegible]

Dealers throughout Canada sell Reliable products.

"Lively and Lasting"

[illegible] BATTERY COMPANY [illegible]

[illegible]

The Zero Hour

A Soldier's Experience in that Lifetime that Clusters Around the Moment When the Order Comes to Go Over the Top—By George Pottala

"[illegible]" queried the chaplain. "How's [illegible]

It only a few hun that stopped. He crowded lifetime [illegible]

some of them fired. Only their shots seemed new. They looked [illegible] with [illegible]

Wally Nicol [illegible] up and felt a great [illegible] He had always pictured the leaders [illegible]

Marching up the [illegible] who stepped out from [illegible] shouted at them [illegible] won't fight—hain [illegible] shots cow! Wh [illegible]

[illegible] before [illegible]

[illegible] of the [illegible]

[illegible] was decided for officers, [illegible] from Lo[illegible] ally had the [illegible] open for [illegible]

[illegible] the party when they [illegible] waiting [illegible] of a stone tank [illegible]

The Bagpipe

$5000.00 in VICTORY BONDS

FREE

Presented by

GREATEST PRIZE OFFER Ever Made in Canada

Our Big Victory Bond Prize Offer

Christie Grant Limited DEPT F

WINNIPEG CANADA

"MY OWN GOPHER POISON"

PRAIRIE CHEMICAL CO. CANADA

WINNIPEG CANADA

Screenings

[illegible]

Giving Good Advice

[illegible]

The Twins

[illegible]

Scientific Economy

[illegible]

According to His Discovery

[illegible]

Logical

[illegible]

Might Be Lonely

[illegible]

Careful County

[illegible]

An American Farmers' Movement

[illegible]

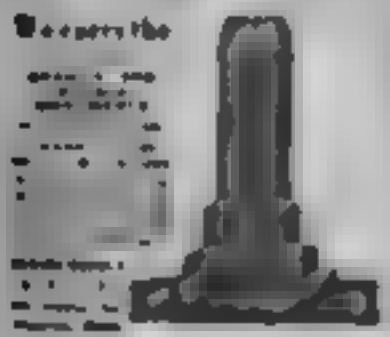
A Farmer's Paper Statement

[illegible]

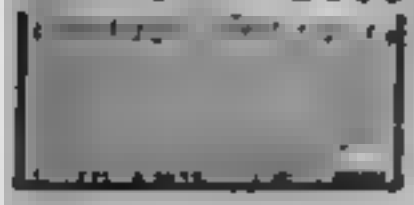
Growing Grasshoppers

The Deeper Life

The Demand of the Hour



Violin music Free



$3.50 Vacuum Washer $1.50

Throw Away Your Washboard
Get A Rapid Vacuum Washer

The Countrywoman

Resolution Re Nursing

Egg Marketing Circles

Municipalities May Aid

If the proposed am
rural municipality act
present sitting
legislature co th

Courses for British Women

Minimum Wage Bill

The Windower

Quality Controls the Market

The best butter and the best cheese bring the best market prices. [illegible] Use [illegible] Quality

WINDSOR DAIRY SALT

The salt in demand today

Prize butter and cheese makers everywhere use it to obtain greater perfection in your butter and cheese stick to the old reliable Windsor Dairy Salt

The Canadian Salt Co. Limited
WINDSOR ONT

BLUE RIBBON TEA

Most grocers sell BLUE RIBBON TEA and most people drink it. Do you have it in your home?

BOVRIL

Eat Fish and Conserve Your Health, Your Wealth and the National Food Supply

[illegible]

CAMROSE FISH COMPANY
BOX 834 CAMROSE, ALBERTA PHONE 218
Canada Food Board License No. [illegible]

deep-sea fish

From the ocean blue direct to you

[illegible]

SMOKED AND SALT CURED

[illegible]

SALTED AND SMOKED CURED

[illegible]

SPECIAL TRIAL OFFER

[illegible]

UNION FISHERIES AND COLD STORAGE LIMITED
BIRD'S WHARF VANCOUVER B.C.

Fresh Winter-Caught Fish Direct to Consumer

Lake Trout dressed per lb	18c	Jack Fish, dressed per lb	9c
White Fish, dressed per lb	18c	Perch, per lb	9c
Pickerel, dressed per lb	18c	Trout per lb	7c

By Express or Express, F.O.B. our Station, no charge for packing.
Terms: CASH WITH ORDER Reference: Royal Bank, Lloydminster.

ALBERTA LAKES FISHERIES
P.O. Box 288 - Lloydminster Sask.

EAT Som-Mor Biscuit TODAY

Canada Food Board License No. [illegible]

Women and Economics

[illegible] *that Economic Question underlies all Differences and Unrest*

I [illegible]

[illegible]

We have heard of late a [illegible]

[illegible] ard of Farm Women was [illegible] Brandon [illegible] a launch [illegible] wide campaign to [illegible] farm women for [illegible] of the platform and subject [illegible]

Women are pledged to [illegible] member of every [illegible]

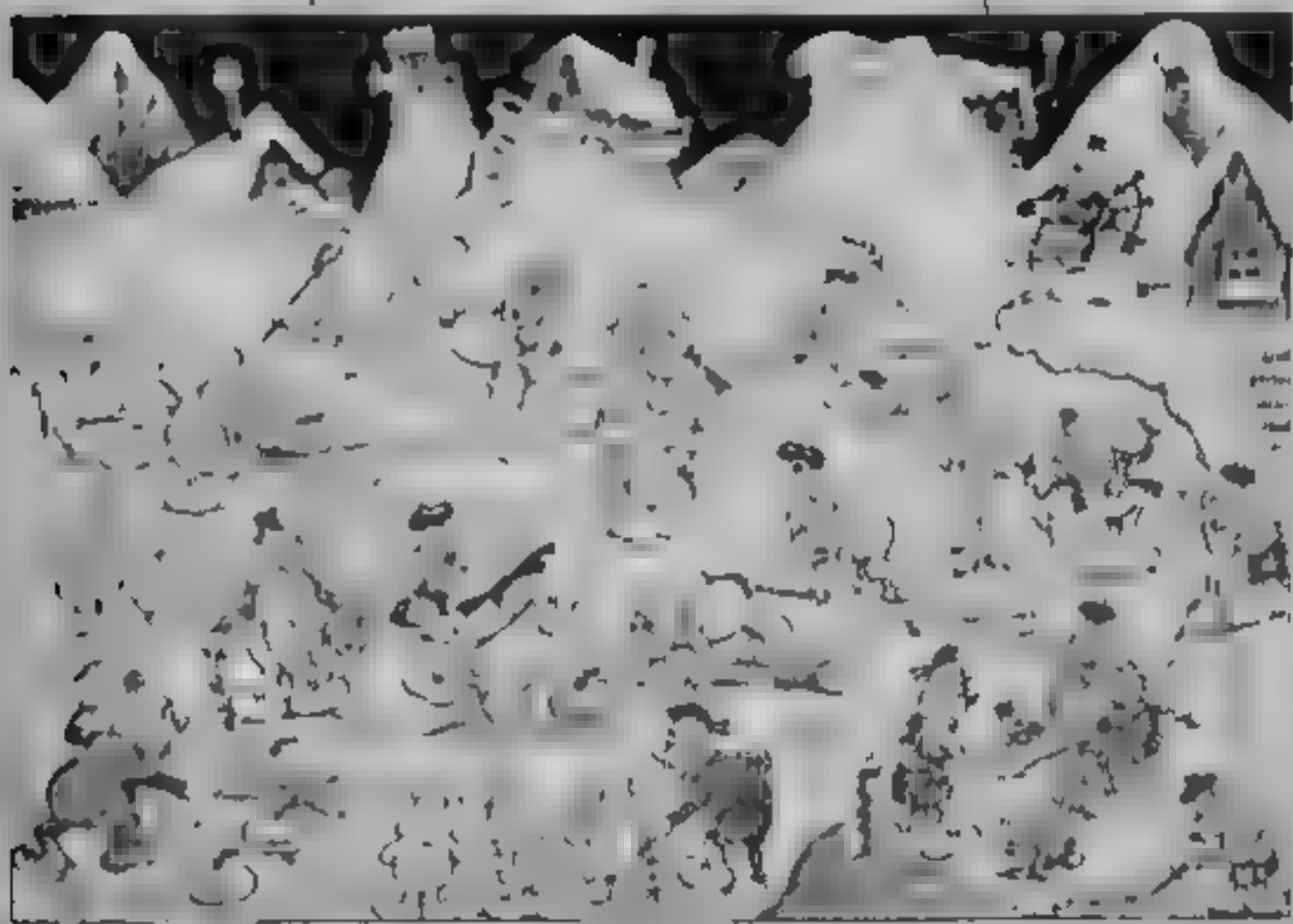
Farm Women's Clubs

Young Canada Club

A Prayer

My Favorite Dog

A



February FUR Clearing

One last final announcement of Greatly Reduced Prices on our extensive stocks of

Men's and Women's Fur and Fur-lined Coats, Women's Fur Sets and Pieces, and Fur Robes, Gauntlets, and Separate Collars for Men

[illegible] personally inspecting these exceptional [illegible] also add to their [illegible] department. We pay express charges and [illegible] received. Remember, every Fairweather garment [illegible] guarantee for satisfaction. Send your orders [illegible] are available.

Women's Fur Sets

[illegible]	$47.95
[illegible]	$18.95
[illegible]	$32.95
[illegible]	$39.95
[illegible]	$34.95
[illegible]	$31.95
[illegible]	$53.75
[illegible]	$36.95
[illegible]	$58.95
[illegible]	$69.75
[illegible]	$35.95
[illegible]	$23.95
[illegible]	$20.00
[illegible]	$23.95
[illegible]	$31.95
[illegible]	$31.95
[illegible]	$43.95
[illegible]	$43.95
[illegible]	$38.95
[illegible]	$39.95
[illegible]	$32.95
[illegible]	$59.95

Men's Fur Coats

[illegible]	$97.50
[illegible]	$75.50
[illegible]	$33.75
[illegible]	$33.75
[illegible]	$127.50
[illegible]	$71.50

Women's Fur Coats

[illegible]	$106.75
[illegible]	$112.50
[illegible]	$63.75
[illegible]	$137.50
[illegible]	$227.50
[illegible]	$97.50

Fur Sleigh or Motor Robes

[illegible]	$61.50
[illegible]	$67.50
[illegible]	$79.50

Fairweather & Co. Limited

297-299 Portage Ave., Winnipeg

PROUTY'S
GUARANTEED PRICE LIST

BIGGER PROFITS ON FURS

BIG MONEY in TRAPPING

RAW FURS

FREE Hallam's Trapper's Guide—96 pages. Illustrated. Tells how, when and where to trap, skin, cure and ship furs to get top prices. Also contains Game Laws of Dominion, Hints on Poisoning Wolves, Poisons, Traps, Fur Buyers, Fur Farming, Trade Terms, Tanning Receipts, etc. Sent free. Write for it today.

John Hallam Limited
9 HALLAM BUILDING, TORONTO

Live Poultry Wanted

WATCH OUR WEEKLY PRICES

and ship your poultry to us. Our demand for poultry will be greatly increased for some time to come. We will pay the highest market prices for all poultry we can get. We are now in a position to make prompt returns. Our prices are quoted f.o.b. Winnipeg and Moosejaw. Watch our ad. each week for prices.

Prices for Live Weight are as follows:—
Chicks, Fat Hens 6 lbs. and over ... 17c
Hens, any size, in good condition under 6 lbs. ... 16c
Ducks, per lb. ... 16c
Geese, per lb. ... 15c to 16c
Turkeys in good condition, per lb. (Young) ... 18c
Roosters in poor condition, per lb. ... 10c
Roosters in good marketable condition, per lb. ... 15c

Prices Dead Weight Allowed on.
These prices quoted are for poultry in good marketable condition.
Canada Food Board License No. 7-206

Royal Produce Trading Co.
[illegible] PORTAGE AVENUE, WINNIPEG, MAN.

RAW FURS

It will pay you to Ship your Furs to us this Season.

We can give you top prices for

MUSKRATS, WOLVES, MINK, ETC

in large or small quantities. You get your money promptly and we pay express on goods in ALL cases.

Dominion Fur Co.
[illegible] PROCTORS STREET WINNIPEG

Write us for price list and shipping tags

RAW FURS

We have signed contracts with a number of Fur Houses to ship them all the furs we can get. We are now New York agents for Winnipeg and also pay 25% more than the prices in all other cities. We are buying in big quantities. Write us for price lists.

H. YEWDALL, Manager
[illegible] Alexander Ave. Winnipeg

ALBERT HERSKOVITZ & SON
The Leading House in the Fur Trade
[illegible] WEST 30th STREET
NEW YORK CITY, U.S.A.

TANNING GUIDE for Hunters, Trappers, Farmers

[illegible] TANNING RECIPE [illegible] 25 cents

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE Book Department WINNIPEG

HARNESS LEATHER

Only a Limited Quantity on hand

This is good stock and will not be any cheaper this season.

Butts weight from 4 to 20 pounds. Backs from 9 to 13 pounds. Price A, 60 cents; B, 58 cents; Backs A, $1.00; B, 96 cents per pound.

Wheat City Tannery Limited
BRANDON, MAN.

The LARGEST TANNERS of [illegible] and BUFFALO and [illegible] HIDES in the West

BUYERS OF HIDES AND RAW FURS HIGHEST PRICES

WRITE FOR PRICE LIST

GRAIN GROWERS!

Have you a Rural Credits Society in your locality? If not you should have one. Read what the directors of the Arden Grain Growers Association of Arden, Manitoba, say about a Rural Credit Society.

Here is a resolution recently passed and forwarded to the office of Rural Credits Societies, Winnipeg:

WHEREAS [illegible]

[illegible]

W. A. McKENZIE, President
[illegible], Secretary

What a Rural Credit Society can do for a local Grain Growers' Association is easy to see. [illegible]

RURAL CREDITS SOCIETIES
[illegible] WINNIPEG

SHIP YOUR RAW FURS

W. C. DAVIS
SPRINGFIELD, MANITOBA

I PAY ALL EXPRESS OR MAIL CHARGES

Beef Hides Advance

[illegible] One Cent per pound [illegible]

RAW FURS

[illegible] Mink, Wolves, Muskrats, Weasel, Skunk and Fisher are much [illegible]

Northwest Hide & Fur Co.
Limited
[illegible] Bannatyne Avenue, Winnipeg, Man.

(ESTABLISHED 1872)

Bonspiel Visitors

[illegible] Bank of Hamilton [illegible]

Bank of Hamilton
Winnipeg, Man.
F. S. KILVERT Manager

A Bank for your Savings

RAW FURS

HIDES, WOOL
SENECA ROOT

Ship all furs to us. We can depend on honest grading and prompt and liberal returns. Write for PRICE LIST.

B. LEVINSON & BROS.
[illegible] Alexander Ave. Winnipeg, Man.

Raw Furs

Trappers, Traders and Farmers

We are [illegible] for MUSKRAT, SKUNK and WOLF and are prepared [illegible] ship [illegible] WRITE FOR PRICE LIST

A. & E. Pierce & Co.
The Largest Raw Fur Merchants in Canada
[illegible] PACIFIC AVE. WINNIPEG, Man.

Harness Leather

We are the largest tannery of Harness and Skirting Leather in Western Canada. Hides tanned from cattle and horse hides and finished with the best [illegible] obtainable.

Manufacturers of

Black Harness and Tan-grained Skirting Leather. Belts, Furs and Moccasins made to order.

GET OUR PRICE LIST

The Calgary Tannery Company
CALGARY, ALTA.

GOOD FARM BOOKS

Get our free Catalog of Agricultural Books. We can furnish any book on farm topics. Write—

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE Book Department WINNIPEG

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

The Farmers' Market

Offices of the United Grain Growers Limited, Winnipeg, February 8, 1919.

OATS—There have been only minor changes in prices during the past week. Some cash advances have occurred, but no real big recessions such as might have been expected after such an extended period of weakness. American markets have shown considerable strength in their cash prices, but this is due only to temporary scarcity, and does not affect the United future prices. In all respects the situation in coarse grains is unchanged since a week ago.

BARLEY—Offerings have been somewhat heavier, and have depressed prices, in a general way the market continues to be influenced by changes in other coarse grains.

FLAX—There was a bulge in prices during the early part of the week, due to a good cash demand, and unfavorable conditions in the Argentine. Later on easier tone has developed and May delivery price is just two cents up since a week ago.

WINNIPEG FUTURES

	February 2	4	5	6	7	8	Week ago	Year ago
Oats—								
May	67½	66½	66	66	64½	64½	66	56½
July	...	...	63	62	62½	62½	...	54½
Barley—								
May	84½	82½	86	83	80½	81½	83½	...
July	87½	84½		83½	83½	80½	83½	...
Flax—								
May	311	308½	308	309	303½	304½	306	240½

OUTSIDE TERMINAL ELEVATOR STOCKS

Movement of grain in interior terminal elevators for the week ending Wednesday, February 5, was as follows:—

Elevator	Grade	Rec'd during week	Ship'd during week	Now in store
Saskatoon	Wheat	.....	18,251	373,398
"	Oats	71,982	42,071	1,085,409
"	Barley	7,091	3,274	114,677
"	Flax	.....	.....	798
Moose Jaw	Wheat	1,784	30,083	1,113,397
"	Oats	20,486	8,035	616,198
"	Barley	.....	.....	51,042
"	Flax	748	.....	430
"	Rye	.....	.....	748
"	Corn	.....	.....	4,773

THE GRAIN TRADE

Minneapolis, February 8, 1919.

CORN—Demand quiet and prices about unchanged. No. 3 yellow closed at $1.30 to $1.32. No. 3 white and No. 3 mixed, $1.29 to $1.32.

OATS—Demand fair; No. 3 white 1 cent under May price to 1 cent over, and No. 4 white 1 cent to 4 cents under. No. 3 white closed at 53½ cents to 55 cents. No. 4 white oats at 49 cents to 53 cents.

RYE—Offerings small and demand fair; No. 2 spot 1 cent to 2 cent over May. No. 2 rye closed at $1.34 to $1.35.

BARLEY—Steady for high color offerings, 2 cents to 3 cents lower for ordinary feeding grades. Prices closed at 77 cents to 80 cents.

FLAXSEED—Firm, with a good demand; No. 1 spot 1 cent over May price to 1 cent under and to arrive bids the same. No. 1 sued closed at $2.24½ to $2.26½, on spot and to arrive.

The Livestock Market

WINNIPEG

February 8, 1919.—United Grain Growers Limited Livestock Department, St. Boniface, Man., reports receipts of livestock for sale at the Union Stock Yards, St. Boniface, Man., for the week ending Saturday, February 8, 1919, as follows:—

Cattle, 3,494; sheep and lambs, 89; calves, 60; hogs, 10,047.

The run during the past week has been somewhat heavier with a larger percentage of better-finished cattle offering, and prices on anything that shows breeding or finishing quality are a shade firmer. We sold some real choice steers at 15 cents to 15½ cents, but they have to be good to bring that price. Heavy feeder steers, good and broody, are in strong demand, southern buyers getting most of them. Real choice heifers are also a shade stronger in price and in better demand as were also best quality cows, with medium and poor kinds dragging along as usual between 5 cents and 7 cents. Choice Milch cows and springers selling steady; also stocker veal calves.

The hog market took a rather unexpected turn this week, opening on Monday at 15½ cents, advancing Wednesday to 15¾ cents, and at time of writing is quoted at 16 cents. The reason for the advance was the appearance of Eastern buyers on the market and this price will probably be maintained as long as they are in the market, but, owing to their wants being limited just now they are liable to drop out any time, and prices would then probably become lower.

While the market as a whole can be considered stronger than a week ago, this cannot be taken as an indication of immediate future market conditions. All heavy buyers, which include the packers, being unable to forecast future market conditions with in all probability buy sparingly until such time as reliable information comes through showing what the probable European meat demand and supply is going to be, and therefore until such time as the future export demands can be more or less accurately gauged, higher prices cannot be anticipated. During the next two months we advise our shippers to watch the weekly livestock market letters closely so as to keep in close touch with the situation and, in the meantime, to try and increase the finish on their stock and thus get them into the class where the better values are.

The following summary shows the prevailing prices at present:—

Butcher Stock

Extra choice steers	$13.00 to $14.00
Choice heavy steers	11.50 to 12.75
Medium to good steers	10.00 to 11.25
Fair to medium steers	9.00 to 9.75
Common to fair steers	7.00 to 8.75
Choice fat heifers	9.00 to 10.00
Good to choice cows	8.00 to 9.00
Fair to good cows	7.00 to 8.00
Canner and cutter cows	4.50 to 6.00
Best fat cows	7.00 to 9.00
Canner and cutter cows	4.00 to 7.50
Fair weighty bulls	7.00 to 8.25
Bologna bulls	5.50 to 7.00

Sheep and Calves

Fat lambs	$13.00 to $13.50
Sheep	9.00 to 10.00
Veal calves	8.50 to 10.00

Stockers and Feeders

Choice, weighty good-colored feeders	$ 9.75 to $10.75
Common to good stockers and feeders	7.50 to 9.50
Best milkers and springers	$85.00 to $100.00
Fair milkers and springers	50.00 to 80.00

Hogs

Selects, fed and watered	$16.00
Straight heavies	$13.50 to 14.50
Light hogs	7.00 to 12.50
Sows	8.00 to 11.50
Stags	7.50 to 9.00
Boars	5.50 to 7.00

POULTRY AND EGGS

Winnipeg.—Eggs: The arrival of some Southern new laids and increased local production, has during the last week brought fresh eggs down considerable, although holding firm as compared with the sheap prices in American markets. The colder and more seasonable weather is expected to bring a firmer tone to the market.

Wholesale prices are 40 to 45 cents and retail 48 to 75 cents.

Poultry: Market unchanged, with produce firms taking live poultry yet at quotations for January as follows:—

Chickens, No. 1, per lb.	25c
Chickens, No. 2, per lb.	20c
Hens, choice fat, 5 lbs. or over, per lb.	25-27c
Hens, choice fat, under 5 lbs.	23-24c
Ducks, in good condition, per lb.	27-28c
Geese, in good condition, per lb.	23-24c
Turkeys, in good condition, per lb.	28-30c

When shipping live poultry use standard light shipping crates to save on express charges. The express companies require solid bottoms in coops (half-inch lumber is best), with slatted sides and tops (spaces not greater than 1½ inches). Coops should not be less than 12 inches and not more than 16 inches in height for each tier of chickens, and not less than 18 or more than 20 inches in height for each tier of geese or turkeys. Crates should not be narrower than 30 inches in width and 48 inches in length.

CALGARY

February 8, 1919.—This week's receipts were as follows: Cattle, 1,875; hogs, 799; sheep, 1,959.

Cattle: There was a good run of cattle on the market this week, and prices generally held steady. Beef cattle steady to stronger. A large proportion of the cattle was bought by American feeders and shipped to St. Paul.

Hogs: Very light receipts this week; prices remain at 15 cents all week till Friday when we succeeded in obtaining $16.25 off cars for our hogs.

Sheep: Prices steady; stock transmitted to Winnipeg.

The following summary shows the prevailing prices:—

Cattle

Heavy export steers	$13.00 to $13.50
Choice fat steers	11.00 to 12.00
Good butcher steers	10.00 to 11.00
Medium and stocker steers	8.00 to 10.50
Choice cows	8.00 to 9.00
Good butcher cows	7.00 to 8.00
Medium and stock cows	6.00 to 7.00
Canners and cutters	4.00 to 5.50
Bulls	5.50 to 7.00
Cows	5.00 to 8.00
Calves	7.00 to 10.00

Hogs

Selects	$15.00 to $15.25

Sheep

Lambs	$11.00 to $13.00
Wethers	$10.00 to $12.50
Ewes	8.00 to 10.00

CALGARY AND EDMONTON

Eggs: Competition from Coast points beat down prices considerably to 50 cents to 55 cents with further shipments from Washington in transit.

Poultry: Very little moving; prices steady yet.

MURPHY WESTERN HORSES

That one or two shiploads of horseflesh from slaughtered scrub horses of Western Canada might be used in feeding the hungry Austrians and Germans "providing Canadian credits could be satisfactorily arranged," is the gist of a reply received by the Canadian government from the Inter-Allied Food Board, communicated to George Shaidor, M.L.A., Okotoks, Alta., the originator of the proposal.—Calgary Herald.

STOCKYARDS IN SASKATCHEWAN

As forecasted, Moose Jaw and Prince Albert were finally chosen officially as the places for the establishment of the government co-operative stockyards in Saskatchewan. It was brought out in the Legislative assembly that Moose Jaw already had a substantial abattoir and meat-curing industry, and as a railroad centre was on a direct route to the United States markets like St. Paul, from which buyers would compete with those from Canadian meat packers. A very strong bid was made for the choice of Saskatoon, as the stockyards centre of the north. On account of Prince Albert being in the centre of the big livestock country, north of the Saskatchewan river, and the possession of a thriving abattoir business already established and growing rapidly, the assembly, by an overwhelming majority, decided in its favor. The government will assist the stockyards by a cash bonus rather than by a loan.

This is a further definite development, arising directly out of the recommendations made by the Royal Commission, appointed two years ago to investigate the marketing of livestock.

REGINA, SASKATOON, AND MOOSE JAW

Eggs: Receipts increased with Southern and country shippers. Wholesale prices, 40 cents to 45 cents. Poultry: steady but slow.

SOUTH ST. PAUL

February 7, 1919.—Cattle: Killing cattle trade ruled firm at the week's best price level today, butcher steers and the stock above the common grades showing 50 cents to $1.00 gain since the Saturday last week. Best steers represented were salable around $14.50 and $15.00; while medium stuff brought $13.00 to $13.50; butcher cows and heifers were quotable from $7.00 to $11.50 mostly; cutters and canners drew $5.75 to $6.50; good to choice stockers and feeders continue in strong demand.

Hogs.—Best hogs were steady, but light weights and pigs were caused to make higher. Mixed grades sold at $16.90 to $17.00. Everything was sold today.

CHICAGO

February 7, 1919.—Hogs: Receipts yesterday, 38,000; market steady, bulk of sales, $17.60 to $17.90; butcher hogs, $17.65 to $18.05; lights, $17.60 to $17.75.

Cattle: Receipts yesterday, 24,000; beef and butcher cattle strong; canners slow; calves, 50 cents higher; feeders, firm; feed lots, good, choice and prime, $10.75 to $20.25; common and medium, $10.65 to $16.75; butcher stock, $7.10 to $15.50; common and cutters, $6.00 to $8.20; stockers and feeders, $6.35 to $14.50; veal calves, $11.00.

Sheep: Lambs, $15.50 to $17.50; fat sheep, $8.75 to $11.25.

Argentine Grain Prices

Ottawa, Feb. 4.—A cable despatch from Buenos Ayres, dated February 4, announces the signing of a convention between Great Britain, France, Italy and the Argentine, under which the latter agrees to surrender to the former the sum of $200,000,000 in gold for the purchase of Argentine cereals.

This convention has been under negotiations for some weeks and it has been announced that the chief stumbling block was unwillingness of the allied governments to agree to a fixed quantity at a fixed minimum price. It is now announced that the convention was signed without a minimum price clause but that immediately thereafter the Argentine government issued a decree fixing the prices for export wheat, oats, flax and corn.

The price thus fixed for wheat is about $1.44 bushel. The price for oats is 45 cents a bushel, for flax $1.74, for corn 75 cents a bushel.

The amount of wheat purchased by the allies from Argentine last year was 81,000,000 bushels. The Argentine has at present an exportable surplus of about 100,000,000 bushels.

W. J. Shum, of Chicago, speaking recently of the grain situation said, in part: "I think the following figures are conservative enough. Winter wheat 400,000,000 bushels, spring 200,000,000; Canada, 300,000,000, carry over for both countries 150,000,000 bushels, making a total of 1,050,000,000 bushels. Deduct 450,000,000 bushels home requirements, and it leaves 600,000,000 bushels, and exports of 1,000,000 bushels a day for every business day in the year will leave 365,000,000 bushels, or two years carry exportable surplus on hand."

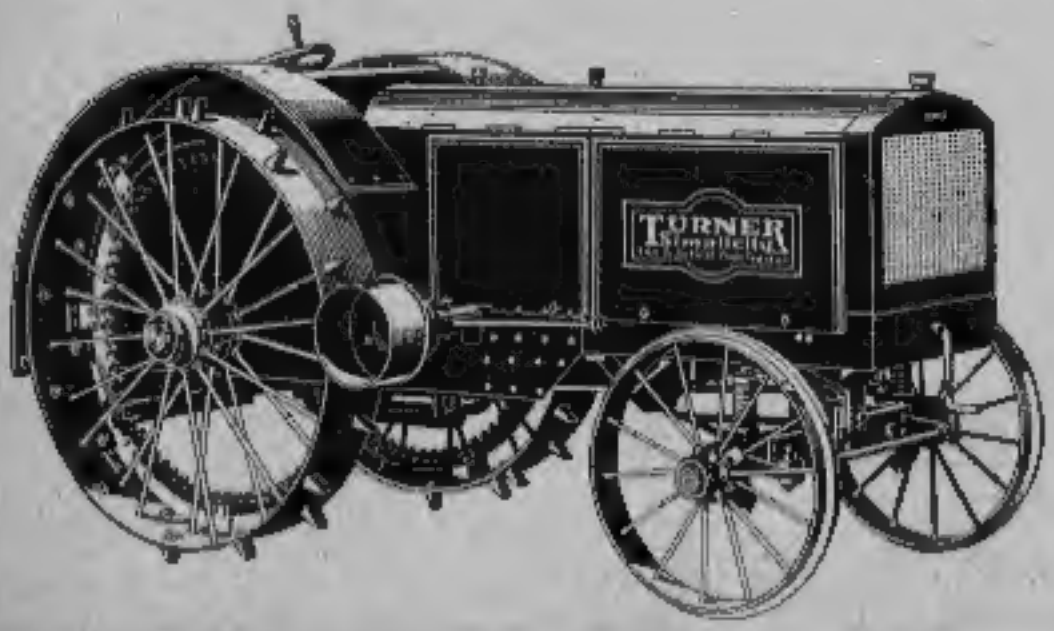
PRICE WEEKLY AVERAGE

	1°	2°	3°	4°	5°	6°	TH	TS	TD
Week Year ago	224½	221½	217½	212½	196½	190½	212½	212½	208½
	201	218	215	209	204	198	215	212	207

Cash Prices at Fort William and Port Arthur, Feb. 8 to Feb. 8, inclusive

Date	Wheat Feed	OATS 2 CW	3 CW	Ex 1 Feed	1 Feed	2 Feed	BARLEY 4 CW	5 CW	Rejected	Feed	FLAX 1 NW	1 CW	2 CW	RYE 2 CW
Feb. 1	180	67½	65½	66½	65½	64½	81½	79½	76½	69½	303	300	291	198
4	...	66½	65½	67½	65	64½	81	79½	76½	69½	305½	302½	293½	198
5	...	66	64	66	64½	63½	80½	79	76	69½	304½	301½	292	195
6	...	65	63	65	63½	62½	79½	78½	75½	69½	304	301	292	195
7	...	63½	61½	63½	61½	60½	78½	77½	75	69½	305	302½	293½	195
8	...	63½	61½	63½	61½	60½	78½	77½	75	69½	305	302½	293½	195
Week ago	...	66	64½	66½	67½	56½	77½ or more	72½	69½	64½	304	301	292	190
Year ago	171	60½	59½	59½	60½	57½	136½	131½	...	...	307	304½	296	...

Write your name and address plainly



Moffat's First Hereford Draft

A draft sale of more than special significance to lovers of Whitefaced cattle, will be held at the Winter Fair Arena, Brandon, during the Winter Fair week, probably Wednesday or Thursday, March 6, or a nearest date will be announced in next issue), when James F. Moffat, of Carroll, Man., a breeder well known for several years in the show rings of Western Canada, will sell by auction some 40 head of bulls, cows and heifers from his good herd. Mr. Moffat is not parting with any cattle from his herd, he aims to have a draft sale each year in future, and he is now selling some of the richest and best bred stuff he possesses. For this reason the sale might be of special interest to all western Hereford men, especially men newly-started or those who propose starting a pure-bred herd. A few notes on some of them by The Guide reporter, who saw them the other day, may be of interest. The good six-year-old bull, Bonnie Brae Cara 14857, will be sold, sired by Bonnie Brae III., 7407, by Benjamin Wilton, sire Twilight, 6076. This well proportioned bull with a stretch and scale has strong bone, carries a good head and is a real proven breeder. He was bred and raised by James Price, Ia Crosse, Wis., and is of the old original Bonnie Brae stock. He was imported and shown by L. G. Clifford, of Odessa, Ont., and as an undeveloped yearling in western show rings, was purchased by J. W. Crawford, Pipestone, Sask., who used him with good success at the head of his registered herd. This animal is a real breeding bull.

Another good bull, calved January 27, 1910, is Excel Gomez, 29710; sired by Hulmer Stift, by the great Hulmer, and out of Sona, by Cloverleaf Dale VI. This is an animal of scale and substance, a low-down sturdy fellow, and a proved sire of heifers. He should sell well.

Another smooth, low wintering, with remarkable width carried right through, and immediate front is Royal Fairfax, September 1, 1911, by Perfect Fairfax, by Fairfax Fairfax, sire out of Rosewinke, by Dale II. This is a really choice youngster.

Another good one is his half brother, Victor Fairfax, November 6, 1911, whose dam was Cupid's Dream, also by Dale II. There are yearlings sired by Bonnie Brae 33rd and by Mr. Moffat's good Lord with Perfect Fairfax, one of the latter's get being Prince Beauty, a husky fellow with a fine spread of rib, out of Princess Mary, an imported cow, bred by W. H. Yeoman, Gadbury, England, and which was sired by Beauty, one of the great cows which built English Whitefaces history.

There are quite a number of mature equally meritorious special mention, and all are good.

Among the females is an especially good cow, Clara II., bred by D. S. O'Leary, Ohio, sired by Prince Earl 7th, 38445; dam, Clara, 37849. She is a substantially fashioned matron, weighing over 1,600 pounds, with one of the best pedigrees to be had anywhere, and is one of the best offerings in the sale. She has a heifer calf at foot, by Postman.

There is a bunch of captivating two-year-olds and yearlings, cut out of a cow for D. K. Turner's, Calgary, from Bonnie Brae Heifer Jr.

Another two-year-old by Perfect Fairfax, is in-calf to Excel Gomez, the bull described above, and a line of the yearlings are sired by Mr. Moffat's show bull Myron Fairfax Jr. All of the two-year-old females are in-calf.

Glenrafale Holsteins

Shoreham, Man., home of one of the oldest herds of pure-bred Holstein cattle in Western Canada. Its foundation was laid with three imported cows, Manitoba Queen, Nymph Lively and Vengeful, a cow that won the sweepstakes as the best general-purpose of all breeds.

To head the herd, John Oughton and Son purchased Royal Duke, a massive animal and a great winner, out of Lucy Pieter Queen, a remarkable producing cow that won the championship in milk tests in Manitoba over several years. Later they bought Jessie Pieter Prilonia Pieter, who was of 95 A.R.O. daughters and 25 proven sons. He was a grandson of Highway Prinsly with a record of 25 pounds of butter in seven days, with milk averaging 3.9 per cent. fat. This bull sired over 25 daughters that have proved themselves not only a credit to this herd but to the Holstein breed.

In March, 1917, Oughton and Son imported from the U.S., Long Beach Korndyke Beets, out of a 28-pound dam, testing 4.93 per cent. butter fat. His sire, Long Beach Pekel Korndyke, is out of a 30-pound cow testing over 5% per cent. fat. His dam sources dams each produced more than 1,000 pounds of butter in a year from milk testing five per cent. fat. A combination of breeding such as this cannot fail to build up and improve any herd.

While John Oughton deceased nine months ago, the business is carried on in the usual way by his son Robert, who devotes the greater part of his time to the care and management of the herd, consisting of over 80 pure-bred animals. In spite of shortage of feed the herd is in splendid condition. The young stock is particularly uniform and sturdy and bear the mark of their sire in their character.

Alberta-Bred Horse Sells for $25,000

That Alberta-bred horses are gaining a high place in the estimation of all breeders of the North American continent is evidenced by the fact that several remarkable sales are being reported. The latest is Sir Irvin, sold to Milton Meraseth, of Kentucky, for $25,000. This is an Alberta-bred horse, his sire being Highland and his dam Lucy G., whose sire was Orme and his grandsire Ormond.

Other big sales are being reported from different parts of the country, with Alberta thoroughbreds well favored.

FREE TREES FOR FARMERS

FOR PLANTING WIND-BREAKS ON PRAIRIE FARMS
Distributed by the Government of Canada

ANY FARMER living in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta, can procure, FREE OF CHARGE, enough seedlings and cuttings of hardy forest trees to establish a good shelter-belt around his farm buildings and garden.

Over 84,000 successful plantations have been established as a result of this distribution.

Over 45,000,000 trees have been given away free.
Over 5,000,000 trees will go out this spring.

Superintendent's Residence on Nursery Station at Indian Head, 1908.

Same Place Nine Years Later

A successfully-grown wind-break in connection with the buildings is the best investment a farmer can make. Trees will make your farm more home-like.

To obtain free trees to plant in the Spring of 1920 your application must be received before March 1, 1919

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WRITE FOR BULLETINS ON TREE PLANTING

The Famous
Garden City Feeder

Has done more to take the hardship out of threshing and make it a pleasure than any piece of machinery on the farm.

BECAUSE it feeds a threshing machine as it should be fed, regardless of the antics of ignorant or mean pitchers. No more swearing at them. Let them pile the sheaves on any way they please, and as fast as they want to; the Garden City Feeder will deliver the grain and first to the cylinder, in an even flow of uniform depth. No more broken spikes or clogged cylinder, no more overloaded straw racks or sieves; no clogged blower; no broken or burned belts; no wasted grain; no long waits for repairs. Just a steady run all day, every day, season after season. It's fun to thresh that way, and profitable too. Don't take our word for it, ask any user, or let us prove it to you.

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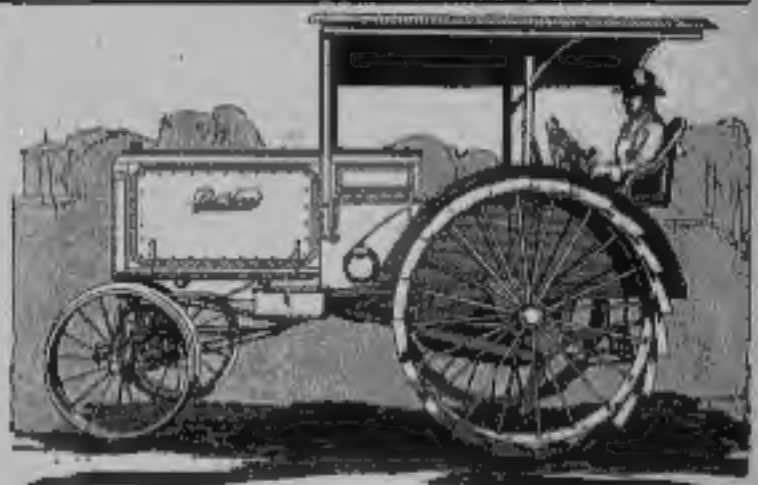

A Powerful Tractor at a Reasonable Price

THE big demand for a well-built, powerful tractor, which would perform consistently and yet could be sold for a reasonable price guided us in designing this tractor masterpiece. It created the Port Huron which has proven such a tractor sensation. Built by a firm that knows what the farmer wants and knows how to build it. It is not a freak tractor but is constructed along the lines which have proven the most efficient in actual tractor field and belt work.

The Port Huron

is a kerosene burning tractor with a 12 H. P. draw bar, and a 25 belt H. P. Has a powerful Friction Drive with forward and reverse speeds. Powerful Transmission with the gears all inclosed and running in an oil bath. You have only to study the Port Huron specifications to realize that quality and strength are built into every inch of it.

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Builders of Farm Power Machinery Since 1851

A WORD TO THE WISE!

The condition of your stock in the Spring depends on one thing and one thing only—the amount of nourishment they can extract from the food you feed them during the Winter months.

Stock barned up and deprived of their natural requirements—green feed and exercise—often go off their feed altogether, and lose condition rapidly, if the proper tonic is not given them regularly to keep the appetite, stimulate the digestive organs and help them assimilate the food they eat.

Remember! *No matter how expensive feed you give your stock they will not thrive nor give the productive results they should during the Winter months without a digestion-promoting tonic.* It is not the amount of food an animal consumes that builds up the system, but only the amount of food the digestive organs assimilate and convert into blood, bone and flesh.

Follow the example of thousands of stock breeders and farmers—feed

INTERNATIONAL
STOCK FOOD TONIC

It costs little--3 feeds for 1 cent. It does much--Keeps your Stock Sleek, Healthy and Robust.

FOR HORSES—You know the likelihood of horses becoming out of condition, unthrifty, sluggish in appearance, rough, hide-bound, dry and dead coats, stocked in limbs, etc. **INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD TONIC** will quickly enable the animal's system to throw off these ailments. Your horses need a preparation just like this during the Winter—something to help them keep the digestive organs working properly, purify the blood, etc., and remember the cost to use is remarkably small—**LESS THAN THREE FEEDS FOR ONE CENT.**

FOR HOGS—INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD TONIC is composed in concentrated form of herbs, roots and minerals, etc., which substitute to a large extent the ingredients hogs obtain when rooting about on free range. Its use saves waste that occurs in Winter through imperfect digestion and diverts the feed to its proper body parts and organs. It gives hogs a keen appetite and strengthens the flow of digestive juices. It keeps the system toned up and in a clean, healthy condition and free from worms. Its use will save you thirty days in preparing hogs for market.

FOR COWS—INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD TONIC is rated one of the best preparations ever made for every day feeding to dairy cows and fattening cattle. It is composed of the best known ingredients that assist the body organs to perform perfect assimilation, which is the secret of milk making and fattening. By feeding as directed it will increase the quantity of milk and keep your cows in a toned-up, healthy condition, and give them an extra relish for their feed.

READ THESE TESTIMONIALS

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Rathwell, Man.

Dear Sirs—I am very pleased with the International Stock Food. All my horses, mares and colts are looking fine, also young stock and calves. It is fine stuff for milking cows.

Yours truly, H. T. Pancake

None Equal To It

Bankow, Alta.

Dear Sirs—I have used plenty of your valuable International Stock Food Tonic, and it is great. There is no other equal to it.

Yours truly, John Scotts.

Would Not Be Without It

Graham, Alta.

Dear Sirs—Since using International Stock Food Tonic, my stock is better than ever before. I have worked my horses harder on less feed. I would not be without it.

Yours truly, G. S. Neal

The chief reason why you should use **INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD TONIC** in your Winter feeding is—it pays.

For Sale by Dealers everywhere in convenient-sized packages, or in 25 lb. pails at $3.75 each.

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